



## HOME NEWS

### Reentry of former Dublin minister angers 'loyalists'

From Robert Fisk  
Belfast

The anxiety of the Irish Government and the anger of "loyalists" in Northern Ireland, it looks as though Mr Charles Haughey, the Fianna Fail Cabinet minister, who was dismissed during the 1970 Dublin arms trial, may once again find himself on his party's front bench in the Dail.

Mr Haughey, one of the most republican members of the Irish Parliament and one of the strongest advocates of united Ireland, may well be given a shadow post in the Opposition reshuffle to be carried out by Mr Jack Lynch, the Fianna Fail leader, in the next three weeks.

Since 1970 Mr Haughey has avoided the limelight, but in recent months he has been making some fairly extreme speeches in his Donegal constituency, and Mr Lynch, who dismissed him in 1970, has increasingly felt the pressure from his party's right wing.

In a radio interview, Mr Lynch said his differences of opinion with the former Fianna Fail Minister for Finance were over, although he refused to say whether Mr Haughey would be given a shadow post.

Mr Haughey is now attempting to lead his party's opposition to any idea that the Irish Coalition Government may have of altering those parts of the constitution which claim sovereignty over Northern Ireland. Several Irish ministers in the coalition have said that they were considering a referendum on the constitution, but Mr Haughey said at the weekend that the Fianna Fail party "must hold itself in readiness to resist and defeat any attempt to tamper with articles 2 and 3 of our constitution".

The possibility that Mr Haughey could be a minister in the coalition Government has, of course, been greeted with considerable hostility in Northern Ireland. Yesterday morning the unionist newspaper, the *News Letter*, for example, said that Mr Lynch's "determination to play the green card" of un-

**Mr Jenkins holds talks on Anglo-Irish law pact**

By Christopher Walker

The possibility of introducing further extraterritorial legislation to curb the IRA was discussed by senior representatives of the Irish and British Governments in London yesterday. The talks were called by the Home Secretary and took place over luncheon at the Savoy Hotel. They were the first since the introduction of the anti-terrorist measures.

Although no official communiqué was issued, it is understood that agreement was reached which would enable the two governments to draw up laws that would make some offences liable to similar jurisdiction in both countries.

The Irish Government was represented by Mr Cooney, Minister for Justice, and Dr O'Sullivan, the Ambassador in London. In addition to Mr Jenkins, British ministers taking part included Mr Orton, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, and Mr Battersea, Minister of State at the Foreign Office.

Mr Cooney is the minister responsible for overseeing a Bill in the Dail which provides for the trial in the Republic of a number of terrorist offences committed in Northern Ireland. At present the only offence committed in Britain included in the Bill is conspiracy to cause explosions. It is believed that yesterday's talks were aimed at extending that to cover other offences, including murder and hijacking.

The Irish Government has made it known in Dublin that

that would involve new legislation between both countries. Despite possible opposition in the Dail, Mr Cooney has indicated that he was prepared to consider that favourably.

No comment on the outcome of yesterday's talks was available from the Home Office, but an Irish Embassy official in London said: "Considerable satisfaction was expressed by both sides about cooperation to date and an agreement made to keep matters under review."

Since the Birmingham bombings, the Irish Government has been anxious to dispel any notion that it was adopting a soft line towards terrorists.

Later in the day, Mr Jenkins met a delegation from the National Council for Civil Liberties to discuss criticisms of the working of the anti-terrorist laws.

Afterwards, Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the NCCl, said she was disappointed that no assurances had been given on the council's objection that there was no likelihood that men served with exclusion orders would be given written reasons for their deportation. "We argued that this makes it very difficult for an innocent man to defend himself," she said.

Maintenance orders: Men subject to maintenance orders in Britain and who move to the Republic of Ireland will still be liable to pay, under an agreement signed yesterday (see Press Association reports). The same liability will apply to Irish men who go to the United Kingdom.

### Eleven charged over Guildford blasts

By Clive Borrell

Eleven people appeared before Guildford magistrates yesterday on charges connected with the bombing of two public houses in October, when five people were killed and 65 injured. All were remanded in custody until Thursday.

Mrs Anne Maguire, aged 39; Miss Carole Margaret Richardson, aged 17; John Joseph McGuiness, aged 20; Brian Anderson, aged 22; Paul Joseph Coleman, aged 18; and Patrick Joseph Armstrong, aged 24, were all charged with the murder of Mrs Caroline Jeyes, aged 18, a WRAC recruit, who died after an explosion at the Horse and Groom public house, Guildford, on October 5.

Patrick O'Neill, aged 24; Patrick Joseph Condon, aged 51; William Smyth, aged 36, and Patrick Joseph Maguire, aged 41, were charged with unlawfully possessing nitroglycerine.

John Joseph Mullin, aged 22, was charged with conspiring between September 21 and October 5 in the Greater London area with others to cause explosions likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

Security was the tightest yet seen in Guildford with more than sixty police officers, many of them armed, cordoning several streets around the precincts of the nineteenth-century courthouse.

The two women arrived in a police Land-Rover with grey blankets covering their heads. A minute later the nine men were brought to the court in a pale blue van normally used as a police mobile canteen. They, too, were hidden by grey blankets.

### Jane Austen is first at the post

The first woman author to be commemorated by a special issue of British stamps is to be Jane Austen. Characters from her novels will be featured on stamps to be issued next October, marking the bicentenary of her birth.

Paintings by J. M. W. Turner will be featured on four stamps to be issued on February 19.

### Quest to find Constables hidden in attics

From Penny Symon  
Sudbury, Suffolk

compromising 32-county republicanism" was underlined by the hints that Mr Haughey may be back on the front bench.

The three political parties who made up the Northern Ireland Executive, which fell during the Protestant strike last May, are meanwhile pressing the British Government for a firmer statement of intent about any future coalition Administration in Belfast. At least one of them, the Alliance Party, wants to know what plans Mr Wilson has in store for Ulster if the forthcoming convention fails to reach agreement. If the political worlds of Dublin and Belfast remain as far apart as ever, however, at least physical contact between the two countries has once again been reestablished.

After 10 days, the main Belfast-Dublin road was reopened to traffic yesterday by army bomb disposal officers, who moved three large lorries which had been left across the road at the frontier by the IRA. There had been increasing protests from haulage contractors and businessmen who were having to drive 30 miles to avoid the lorries. The army maintained throughout that the vehicles had been booby-trapped, and that proved to be correct yesterday when a bomb exploded in the cab of one of the vehicles, showering pieces of metal, windscreen and tyres in the surrounding fields.

None of the soldiers was hurt. Other roads in the district in which the population is almost entirely pro-republican remain blocked. Near Forkhill, co Armagh, it is just possible to drive along a narrow lane provided the motorist is prepared to take the risk of manoeuvring his car between a lorry and a white van which has a suspicious-looking milk churn on the front seat.

Miss Eileen Lynch, the Provisional IRA member who died on Saturday from injuries she suffered while making letter bombs, was buried in Londonderry yesterday. A tricolor draped her coffin, and large clouds of mourners followed it.

Unfortunately, there were no Constables or Gainsboroughs among them.



Mr and Mrs Harry Entwistle holding a portrait they own for the inspection of Mr Cavendish Morton, chairman of the Gainsborough Trust Society.

**Scanlon retort to Tory criticism of union conference**

By Peter Scott

The three most powerful figures in the British trade union movement, Mr Len Murray, Mr Jack Jones and Mr Hugh Scanlon, officially welcomed delegates to an international trade union conference on the car industry in London yesterday undeterred by Conservative criticism that the conference might bestow greater respectability on the communist trade unions of Eastern Europe.

Speaking in his constituency on Saturday Mr Peter Walker, Opposition spokesman on defence, criticised the decision to invite representatives of the trade unions of five Eastern European countries and of the communist-led World Federation of Trade Unions. The federation, he said, "is entirely run by Moscow".

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, addressed the conference but confined his speech of welcome to unobjectionable platitudes. He emphasized that the Government recognized the serious difficulties of the car industry and hoped that government meas-

ures to help British Leyland indicated a determination to help.

However, neither Mr Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, nor Mr Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, could resist the temptation to reply to Mr Walker's charges of pandering to communist influence.

Mr Scanlon said there would be no discussion of ideology or respective social systems at the conference. He derided the Conservatives for seeing "in every move of international trade union solidarity questions of subversion and intrigue", adding: "It is a sign of their own frustration."

Mr Jones said: "Some politicians outside the conference see something a little sinister looming, something disruptive in our sitting down together with trade union representatives from countries with different social systems.

"We are not here to convert each other to some political outlook or ideology. We are practical men who want to talk about practical questions. This

conference is a workshop."

The subject matter of the conference and the attitude of the delegates tended to support Mr Jones's pragmatic interpretation of its purpose rather than Mr Walker's more sinister version. The correct title of the three-day event is the International Conference and Seminar on Working Conditions and Environment in the Automobile and Associated Industries.

In his speech, which referred mainly to the growth of multinational companies, Mr Murray eschewed socialist rhetoric and instead wielded concepts such as standardization and harmonization with all the facility of a Eurocrat.

Mr Jones emphasized practical issues of concern in his speech of welcome: the boredom of the assembly line, social difficulties created by shiftworking, health hazards caused by a high level of noise, inadequate air conditioning and lead poisoning. He finished with a ringing quotation not from Karl Marx but from one of Victor Hugo's characters.

To relieve the potential political embarrassment of their

### Second NHS union rejects £43m pay offer

By Our Labour Staff

A £43m pay offer to 220,000 National Health Service hospital ancillary workers has been rejected by members of the National Union of Public Employees (Nuje), one of the principal unions involved.

Union members at 19 delegate conferences throughout the country yesterday endorsed the decision of their negotiators to turn down the package, which would have given a basic weekly rate of £25.48 to the lowest-paid.

The offer has already been rejected by the other major union involved, the Confederation of Health Service Employees.

The offer would have added 13½ per cent to the health service wage bill, and would have given across-the-board increases of £2.80 a week on basic rates and Thursday.

The precise number of schools to be affected is not known because the strikes will be conducted by action committees set up by the institute in each school. In secondary schools, the plan is that a third of the teachers will strike on each of the three days, which would be enough to close down the schools each day.

In primary schools and further education establishments it will be left to the local action committee whether it wants to follow the same course or conduct a one-day strike by all staff in a next settlement.

### Universities' warning over school strikes

From Ronald Faux

Edinburgh

The first steps towards strike action by the 1,100 which has about 42,000 members, and the Scottish Secondary Teachers' Association's 7,000, has been made. No organization will undertake work normally done by other union, and a joint committee is being set up.

Mr Thomas Fenton, chairman of the east of Scotland teachers' action committee, pre-views that every secondary school in his area would be affected by the rota strike over the two days. Most would be in primary school position was less easy to

dict.

Scottish miners support teachers yesterday. An delegate conference of the National Union of workers approved two sets of rota strikes today, Wednesday and Thursday.

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**Bakers vote to end pay offer revolt**

By Alan Hamilton

A revolt by some workers against their leaders' call for a full-scale strike has been called last night. Workers at bakeries in the North-west decided their strike after visiting officials of the Bakers' who explained in full a pay settlement reached in help of the Government's arbitration and Arbitration vice.

Eight hundred bakers in Hull, who rejected their advice to return to work weekend, yesterday resume normal working.

In Manchester, most city's 5,500 bakers did not return to work, although large bakery in Wythenshawe workers decided to stoppage in support of a 40-hour week.

Mr Walker commenting on Scalon's opening remarks at the conference, said: "One is left gazing at Mr Scalon's suggestion that one of the objectives of the conference is to obtain trade union solidarity between our trade unions and the so-called trade unions from the Soviet Union" (the Press Association reports).

As a result of this decision the International Metalworkers' Federation did not send a delegation to the conference officially, because the federation believes that the conference will only go over ground already covered. However, it has been suggested that the federation does not want to attend the same conference as the WTU.

As a result of this decision trade unions from the United States, Belgium and Sweden did not attend, although the federation in a sense was represented by Mr Scalon, who is

president of its British section. Also Mr Jones expressed regret that the Swedish unions, "with which we enjoy very fraternal relations", were not represented.

Five communist countries, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania and East Germany, have sent delegations to the conference. Trade unionists from France—both the communist CGT and the socialist CFDT—Italy, Finland, Japan, Iceland, Cyprus, New Zealand, Iraq, Egypt and Australia are also represented. The conference, which is being held at Congress House, ends tomorrow.

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Mr Scalon must have enjoyed his holidays in the Soviet Union very much indeed, if he has become so innocent in his attitude towards them."

**Woman broke girl's skull in 'savage attack'**

A woman fractured the skull of a teenager with a Kung Fu-style kick, York Crown Court was told yesterday.

Margaret Smith, aged 22, of no fixed address, admitted causing grievous bodily harm to a girl, aged 17, whom she attacked in a lavatory at a Scarborough hotel. Miss Smith, who was put on probation for three years, was said to have kicked the girl while wearing heavy platform shoes.

Mr Paul Woolsey, for the prosecution, said Miss Smith kicked, punched and bitten the girl, who was on the ground, causing extensive bruising and cuts. The attack was as savage and frightening as one could imagine a woman carrying out.

Mr John Meir for the defence, said Miss Smith had recently given birth prematurely and was under great pressure and strain. She had heard that the other girl was spreading malicious rumours about her, and became angry.

**Baker dies**

Mr Gordon Crichton, 43, of the Laurel Bank Lawrence Road, Cove family baker, who had for more than 20 hours the past week because bread strike, collapsed at work yesterday.

### Energy measures to save £700m

Continued from page 1

production of large cars and aircraft.

Labour backbenchers in general rejected the idea of relying on the price mechanism, and were broadly satisfied that Mr Varley had gone as far as could be expected in his restrictions. The one additional point that some favoured was a higher licence duty on heavier cars.

The bears may be offered for sale privately, but Major Patrick Teffer-Smollett, who took over control of the park earlier this year after the Chippendale circus family gave it up, said: "Who could possibly know how to look after them? Who have the facilities? Their future lies with the liquidators."

Major Teffer-Smollett said he had been forced to wind up the company's business because of high interest rates, high local rates, falling attendance and bad weather.

The company's accountants say the deficit is £451,864 while capital amount to £174,398. Mr Ian Bruce, of Deloitte & Co, Glasgow, has been appointed liquidator.

Conservation makes its presence felt, new proposals can be expected.

Sir William Hawthorne, chairman of the council, said yesterday that the new measures were a "persuasive and practical first step in focusing public attention on the inevitable need for better ways of using energy".

The Electricity Council said it had been campaigning vigorously for the wise use of electricity and it welcomed any moves to encourage energy conservation.

Generally the oil industry has welcomed the package. But while the oil companies recognize the need for conservation they are well aware that reduced consumption increases their unit costs.

Opposition, if indeed it arises, is likely to come from the petrol station owners, who complain that their profit margins are not enough to allow them to survive in a declining market with higher prices.

Yesterday's measures must be regarded as the first stage of a continuing campaign. As the Advisory Council on Energy

### Youth detained for murder of stage director

Robert Donovan, aged 18, of Springfield Estate, Lambeth, who stabbed a homosexual stage director, Mr Edwin Thorneley, to death after an attempt to rob him was found guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter and ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

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## HOME NEWS Amusement arcades ruled out as main cause of truancy

By a Staff Reporter

Amusement arcades are not the primary, or even a serious, cause of truancy and juvenile crime, a report commissioned by the Churches' Council on Gambling, stated yesterday.

The report gives the findings of a study lasting 18 months in England and Wales by Mr Arthur Taylor, a former under-secretary at the Treasury and a former chairman of the Horse-race Totalisator Board.

Mr Taylor found that the number of amusement arcades was much smaller than he expected, 350 to 400 in the whole country, of which at least a hundred were in holiday resorts and therefore not directly tied to school truancy. In addition he estimated there were about 10,000 premises, such as cafés, but not including public houses or clubs, that provided one or two amusement machines.

The estimated number of school truants on any one day was between 35,000 and 170,000; even taking the lowest estimate, there were far too many to pack inside the 300 or so amusement arcades. In the course of a total of 28 visits by volunteers to 14 arcades throughout the country, only 76 unaccompanied children had been seen, an average of about three children a visit.

"There is no evidence that amusement arcades are the or indeed a primary cause of truancy," the report concludes. "Apart from other considerations, the number of children to be found in them at any one time is too few to lend support to any such conclusion."

The report refers to the suggestion that children may become so addicted to playing the machines that they are induced

## Childless wife took baby from home

A woman whose longing for children led her to take a baby from an adoption home was given a conditional discharge for 12 months at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Judge Abdela, QC, told Mrs Clodagh Dean, aged 38, that she could get medical help to have her own child.

Mrs Dean, of Derby Road, Coalbrookdale, Salop, had admitted taking by force or fraud Victoria Faulkner, aged one month, with intent to deprive the children's home matron of the child's lawful care.

At a press conference yesterday to launch his report Mr Taylor suggested that relatively few children haunted amusement arcades and most of those were doing so as incipient gamblers but because they were bored with other pastimes.

The survey found that most children concentrated their attention on games of skill rather than on fruit machines and other money-winning games.

The most critical thing the report finds to say about amusement arcades is that they lead children to spend their time and pocket-money in directions that are at best wholly lacking in purpose, and some would say insidious and debilitating pastimes.

Mr Taylor said some of his friends had laughingly accused him of whitewashing amusement arcades. He denied that, likening his task to describing a tiger in a cage. He was not saying the tiger was a cuddly beast, but that the cage was strong so there was no need to fear it.

*Amusements with prizes.* The Churches' Council on Gambling, "Jasmine", Lower Road, Cookham, Maidenhead, Berkshire, RG4 5P.



People in Sark, the car-less Channel Island, trying out their first "bus". Tractor drivers will tender to operate it on the steep half-mile Harbour Hill road.

## Training centre experiments may lead to penal system changes

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

First results are being studied of two experiments in Sheffield which are important to the future of the penal system. Instead of being held in custody, 100 men have gone to a bail hostel or day training centre run by the probation service.

The bail hostel provides accommodation for men who would otherwise have been remanded in custody. The training centre is intended for a total of 60 days as part of a longer period of probation, instead of the man going to prison.

Though initial results must be treated with caution and methods are still evolving, 30 out of 42 men have committed no further offence in up to a year since completing their training at the centre. About half have obtained jobs, although their previous employment records have been erratic and in some cases seemingly hopeless.

Waves are also encouraged to come to the centre, which is looking for a suitable woman probation officer to help to discuss the pressures to which men are subjected.

Like the bail hostel, the centre has still to get all the support it needs from magistrates, and no many men suitable for consideration are still being sent to prison.

Both experiments have also shown that the original conception may well have been

too rigid, which certainly seems to be the case with the period of 60 days for which each man has been sent to the centre. There is a need to match more exactly each man's requirements, which is something that can be judged only by his response to treatment.

The rule that a man at a bail hostel has to be in by 11 p.m. can make the statistics seem slightly misleading. The fact that 10 of the 28 who have gone to the hostel since it opened in July have "absconded" deserves further examination.

Some were no more than late in returning. Others found the restriction hard to observe after a nomadic life, for 14 of the 28 had no fixed address. After an early spate of absconding, numbers have fallen.

The biggest argument in favour of the hostel is that, of the 10 men who have returned to court for disposal, only two have gone to prison. Yet with our the hostel, all could well have been remanded in custody.

Four have gone to probation hostels, two have been put on probation with a requirement to attend the day training centre. One has had a suspended prison sentence, and one was allowed to return home at a subsequent court appearance.

## Five get bail on charge involving Mr Dan Smith

From Our Correspondent

Northampton

Ronald Dilleigh, aged 49, leader of Northampton Borough Council, was one of five people

to appear before local magistrates yesterday on a fraud charge involving T. Dan Smith,

the Northern businessman.

In the dock with Mr Dilleigh, a director of Grapin Lane, Northampton, were his secretary, Carol Trusler, aged 55, of Kingsley Road, Northampton, chairman of the Northamptonshire county council social services committee; Neil Hodson, aged 33, office manager, of Sherwood Avenue, Northampton; David Powell, aged 30, electrical estimator, of Warwick Road, Hanlope, Buckinghamshire; and Thomas Elton, aged 39, electrical engineer, of Longdon Street, Warrington, Cheshire.

They were charged that together with T. Dan Smith between September 30, 1971, and March 21, 1973, being officers of Dilson Electrical Ltd.

He carried on the business of the company with intent to defraud its creditors. Dilson went into voluntary liquidation last year with an estimated deficiency of £98,692.

The five were remanded until February 12 on bail of £1,000 with one surety of £5,000 or two sureties of £2,500 each. It was disclosed that one of Mr Dilleigh's sureties is Mrs Rosina Page, wife of the former Labour MP for Northampton who was given a life peerage in the recent Dissolution Honours.

Mr Dilleigh, Miss Trusler and Mr Hodson were represented by Mr David Walmsley, chairman of Northamptonshire county council education committee and a Tory member of Northampton borough council. He said they would all plead not guilty. They are to apply for legal aid. The five defendants were arrested on Saturday.

## Actress given court a charge

Eunice Gayson, actress

Haslemere, Surrey, was

a conditional discharge for

years and ordered to pa

cease at Farnham, yesterday.

She had admitted stealing

bottles of shoe colouring

Woolworth's.

Mr Brian Argyl said

Gayson had suffered from

publicity and because of "breaking aspects" of her b

marriage.

## Gas ship cleared

The Asia freighter, the

tanker ship, has been che

cleared of the leaking ga

gas which made some c

rew ill, and has re

normal trading, her own

esterday.

## Father charged

Edward Campbell, age

a baker, of Fawcett I

Clapton, London, was rem

ined at North

Magistrates' Court yester

day charged with murde

of his children and attem

to murder two mor

December 6.

## Government hands extra £1.75m to Arts Council

By Kenneth Gosling

Arts Reporter

The arts are to get £1.75m more by way of a supplementary Estimate for the Arts Council which was laid before Parliament yesterday. It will mean a total recurrent grant of £20,785,000 for 1974-75 for the

arts", he said.

Sir Hugh Willatt, sec

general of the council, said

extra cash would thus e

to them to meet deficits of

parted organizations. "It

will put them in much better

and is a welcome indicati

the arts", he said.

Losses incurred by add

tax for 1973-74

partly offset earlier this

when the Arts Council rec

£750,000 from the Govern

ment to the loss. The

council's estimates for 1975-76

were presented to Parliament next year.

## Man gave false information in murder inquiry

By a Staff Reporter

A former professional boxer

was fined £25 at Bow Street

Magistrates' Court, London, yes

terday, after admitting that he

gave false information to police

officers investigating the mur

der of Mrs Sandra Rivett, the

niece of Lord Lucan's

children.

Michael Joseph Fitzpatrick,

aged 32, a lorry driver, of Waf

naby Street, Market Har

borough, Leicestershire, pleaded

guilty to causing wasteful em

ployment of Metropolitan Police

officers by making a false

statement.

Mr Fitzpatrick, who has had

more than 700 professional

fights, told the court: "I am

just a punchy fighter. I just do

things out of my mind."

Mr Richard Thomas, for the

Director of Public Prosecutions,

referred to the murder, at Lower Belgrave Street, London, on

November 7, and said the police

wished to interview Lord Lucan,

who has disappeared.

Mr Fitzpatrick had seen Lord

Lucan's sister, Lady Sarah

Gibbs, and told her that he had

information that a "third per

son" had come out of the house

in Lower Belgrave Street about

the time of the murder.

Mr R. Barrington, the magis

trate, told Mr Fitzpatrick:

"Apart from wasting the time

of the police you brought a lot

of trouble and anguish to indi

vidual people."

## Free TV licences

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sion licences will be given

pensioners next year by Wi

field Metropolitan Dist

Council, West Yorkshire, a

cost to ratepayers of £15.00

## Undergraduates deny causing explosions at Oxford

From Our Correspondent

Oxford

Five men appeared before Oxford Crown Court yesterday accused of causing explosions in the city. Mr Kenneth Wilson-Mellow, for the prosecution, said that no one was hurt when time-bomb devices went off.

He said that three of the explosions occurred in the early hours of July 31. The targets were the former Irish club in St Clement's, Ruskin College, and Blackfriars Dominican Priory, a Roman Catholic organization.

The five men, who all plead not guilty, are Michael Skelding, aged 22, a marketing

## WEST EUROPE

**Dutch plan to swap tom bases for Soviet tanks upsets Nato**

By Henry Stanhope

Paris, Dec 9  
A united front presented by Western allies at the Vienna air force reductions may be threatened by the Dutch government which wants to disband Western nuclear weapons systems on the Continent in exchange for a withdrawal of Soviet tanks.

The proposal will be put forward by Henk Vredeling, the Dutch Defence Minister, at tomorrow's meeting of the war planning group, and will press more strongly by Mr van der Stoel, the Foreign Minister, at the Nato Ministerial meeting on Thursday.

It is likely to embarrass Americans and upset the Germans. Herr Georg, the West German defence Minister, has already described the plan as "foolish".

The allied forward bases on the Continent have been a matter of contention between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Americans originally wanted to include them in the talks on strategic arms limitation (SALT).

They argued, tactical missiles and aircraft stationed in West Germany and equipped with nuclear bombs, could strike Warsaw Pact territory.

The Americans argued they were primarily tactical missiles, which should be based if anywhere, at the Vienna. Since then, however, the allies have successfully managed to avoid bringing them into any formal discussions at all between East and

The United States is in the middle of its own study of its nuclear weapons strength on the Continent and not take kindly to any pressure from the Dutch during delicate negotiations with the Soviet Union. Britain too, is involved in buying the

Lance tactical nuclear missile from the Americans, is likely to oppose the Dutch suggestion.

On the other hand, Dr Schlesinger, the American Defence Secretary, did say on flying into Brussels today that if the systems were to be disbanded anywhere, then he thought Vienna was the right place. But there was no indication at this stage that it would be included—and it is thought unlikely that the Americans want to.

The Dutch motives for introducing such a hot issue are thought to be partly the result of domestic politics.

Meanwhile at today's meeting of the Eurogroup, Mr Mason, Britain's Defence Secretary, made a strong plea for standardization of Nato arms procurement.

In particular, he urged Nato states to make use of collaborative arms projects which were already in an advanced stage of development. He cited the Anglo-German-Italian 155mm howitzer, the Anglo-French light-weight anti-submarine torpedo and the Franco-German Milan anti-tank guided weapon.

Standardization seems to have been the principal theme of this Eurogroup meeting, which unlike its predecessors has been remarkably free from American pressure to increase Europe's contribution to Nato.

This is primarily because of the great effort which has been made during the past 12 months to remove the argument over burden-sharing, which has blighted Nato unity for so long.

Mr Mason is also understood to have told the Eurogroup that the British contribution to Nato defence has been increased up until 1974 despite the fact that Britain's deficit on defence spending, measured as a proportion of the country's gross national product, was double that of the United States.

So far the Nine have been largely sympathetic with Britain but they are getting fed up

**At the summit of Community's patience**

From David Spanier

Paris, Dec 9

The European Community is heavily fed up with the British. If you ask a diplomat or a foreign journalist what they think of Mr Wilson and his renegotiation, you get a shrug of incomprehension.

"We don't say we're French," a senior European delegate confided, "but we do think they were not all that wrong."

The disenchantment in the air around the Quai d'Orsay, where the ministers are meeting, is not all Britain's fault. It arises from the sense of futility which nearly all European countries feel these days as they survey the social and economic scene around them.

The particular sense of *deja vu* which people feel about the British attitude arises because this renegotiation seems all so irrelevant.It has nothing to do with the Community itself, it is, as *Le Monde* comments, a British comment.

After all the ink that has been spilled, very few people in the

Community understand what renegotiation is about. They may grasp intellectually that the Labour Party is a curious and complicated organization and that Labour Party politics are what lies behind renegotiations, but still they cannot see why the Labour Party, beloved as it may be, seems to be so obscure about Europe.

One may point out that, in reality, Britain has not held up the Community, that we have participated as best we can in all the programmes in Brussels.

"If only you could make up your minds one way or the other," a diplomat who knows England well remarked. "First of all we were stuck because you were not in the Community and now we are stuck because you are in the Community."

It is also rather resented that the British Government says so little on the credit side of the Community. It is ready enough to table its list of changes in renegotiation. But what about the cheaper food which Britain has gained from

**European MPs list essentials for unity**

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Luxembourg, Dec 9

The European Parliament in Luxembourg today approved a resolution calling attention to what it regards as the essential issues on which European unity must be achieved.

Moved by Signor Giovanni Giraudo, Christian Democrat from Italy and chairman of the political affairs committee, the resolution emphasized the need for action that would win popular support for Community ideals. But its call to the heads of government was couched in general terms.

The British Conservative delegation did not join in the debate on the ground that the European Parliament will have a bigger impact on events if it waits for the outcome of the Paris summit and then weighs in with its comments.

Today's resolution, approved by a remarkably thin House, called for new policies to fight inflation, to present a higher level of employment and to protect workers' earnings, as well as for an effective European energy policy and a regional development fund "with sufficient resources to aid the less favoured regions of the Community".

It also asked for a declaration by the Council of Ministers by June 30 that there will be direct elections to the European Parliament not later than 1980, and demanded that the European Parliament should be granted joint powers with the Council of Ministers to make decisions.

On Thursday Mr James Hill, a Conservative who continues to be a member of the European Parliament for a further four months, although he lost his Commons seat at the general election, will present a report on regional policy and transport.

The Germans have serious reservations about this. They are in favour of extra recycling facilities, but fear their contributions would be too much of a burden on the German economy. If the summit manages to produce a compromise on this, which does not alienate Dr Kissinger and President Ford, it is safe to assume that Herr Schmidt will deserve a good deal of the credit.

Parliamentary report, page 10.

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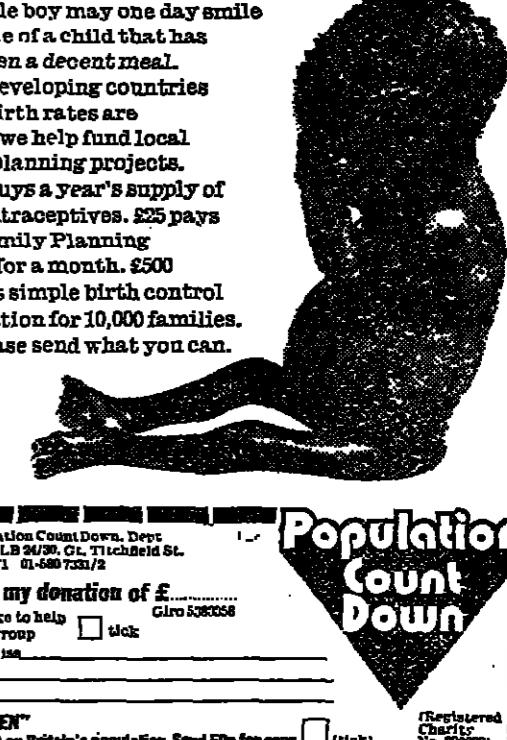
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**Soviet block's forces are more mobile**

Our Defence Correspondent

Paris, Dec 9

to military intelligence has an "enormous increase." The Soviet Union's use of air for moving troops to and from their positions in Eastern Europe.

Details of staff were told at a meeting of the alliance's military committee here today that indicated a "continuing movement" in the Russian

ability to reinforce their forward area positions at short notice.

The six-monthly report on the Warsaw Pact stated that the overall posture of the forces remained in low key.

and force field training exercises seemed to have been extensive and at a lower level than in recent years and activity had followed a fine pattern.

The mobility of ground forces was continuously being improved and there was a steady growth in ground-based anti-aircraft defences.

The Russians had continued to use the base facilities in Cuba and at Constanța for their Bear long-range maritime patrol aircraft, thus increasing their ability to carry out maritime surveillance in the Atlantic.

Between 50 and 60 Soviet ships had remained on station in the Mediterranean but the number of major warships in the Atlantic had gone down.

However, there had been an increase in the activities of intelligence-gathering vessels.

In the Indian Ocean Soviet naval forces had improved in quantity and quality but this was partly explained by the minesweeper force which had been at work in the Gulf of Suez.

**German move to promote détente in Berlin**

Our Correspondent

Berlin, Dec 9  
Last Germany announced that visits by West Berliners to East Berlin and East Germany would be facilitated and negotiations on movements in traffic by rail road between the city and it Germany.

The proposals for improving its embrace energy supplies for West Berlin, the opening of a canal and the finalization of an agreement on the tipping of the city's rubbish East Germany.

A aide-memoire listing all points was handed to Herrus Schütz, the chief burgomaster, this morning by Dr. Schmid Mitzahn, acting on behalf of the East German government. The document said its introduction that East

many was guided by the intent to promote détente and further normalization of relations between East Germany and West Berlin.

**Gibraltar mail strike**  
Postal strike in Gibraltar has halted mail services to and from Britain. Mail will be eped in Britain to be delayed after the dispute, a Post Office spokesman said.**Portugal starts compiling list of voters for March**

From Our Correspondent

Lisbon, Dec 9

Portugal began registering its estimated five-and-a-half million voters today for the elections next March. The voters will elect deputies to a constituent assembly which will draw up the future constitution of Portugal.

Elections for a permanent legislative body will take place later.

Most citizens who are aged 18 or over are entitled to vote under the recently promulgated electoral law. Registration as a voter is compulsory, and non-registration entails a penalty.

Literate people and certain categories of immigrants will be able to vote, but criminals who are serving their sentences and high officials of the former regime have been disenfranchised.

Rescuer dies in snow grave

Mittenwald, West Germany, Dec 9.—A 17-year-old mountain rescue worker was found dead under an avalanche of snow to-day after rescue practice had turned into reality.

A rescue team of 400 men found the body of Georg Batista after searching for more than 24 hours.

Another youth of 16 who,

along with Herr Batista, had buried himself under five feet

of snow in the mock rescue exercise was dug out alive earlier this day after being trapped for 20 hours 18 feet

below the surface. He was taken to hospital suffering from exposure and doctors were hopeful he would survive.

Reuter.

**Strikers hold a 'funeral' for French TV service**

Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Dec 9

A "funeral service" was held yesterday on the steps of the Paris era by artists and musicians ORTF, the French state television and radio network, who

on strike over the organization's demise, set by the Government for the end of the year.

The bearers of the "coffin" ORTF, all dressed in black and accompanied by a "widow", wore masks closely resembling the features of President Giscard d'Estaing.

M. Arthur Conte, who was director-general under president Pompidou, warned the heads of the new companies that they would have to achieve miracles now if the public was to receive a better service.

The strikers, several hundred ORTF's artistic and technical staff, all wore black armbands and carried banners accusing the Government of creating unemployment and seeking to gain a higher control over broadcasting.

ORTF journalists have decided to go on strike again day over redundancies which

**Halt agreed in work on Channel tunnel**

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Dec 9

The French Government has proposed to Britain that they should "stop the clock" at December 31 over certain joint obligations regarding the building of the Channel tunnel.

At the same time, in a letter sent by M. Marcel Cavaille, the French Secretary of State for Transport, to Mr Anthony Crossland, Secretary of State for the Environment, Paris insists that it remains "extremely attached" to the realization of the project and to continuing present work on both sides of the Channel.

The French have agreed to grant a delay while the British Government studies the question of building the new fast line from London to the coast near Dover.

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## OVERSEAS

## Rhodesians may have misinterpreted demands of Africans

From Michael Knipe  
Cape Town, Dec 9

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## Delays to US trade Bill could wreck détente

From Frank Vogl  
US Economics Correspondent  
Washington, Dec 9

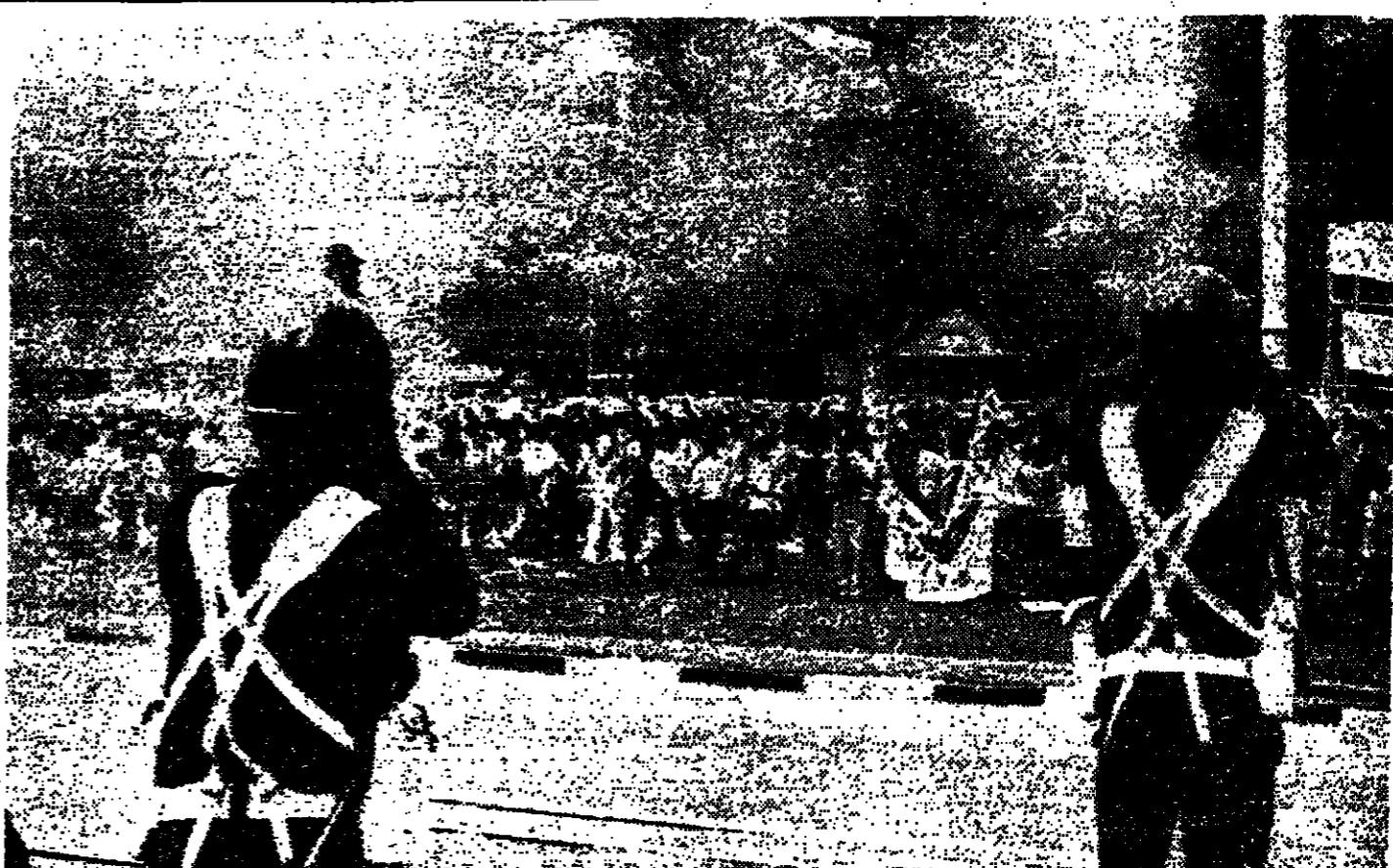
It is now uncertain whether the trade reform Bill will reach the statute book, according to Mr Robert Byrd, the acting Senate Democratic leader. This is the increasingly prevailing view about the Bill, which Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, described last week as "one of the most important measures to come before the Congress in many years."

Failure to enact the Bill in the next 10 days could undermine East-West détente and wreck all hopes of starting a new round of trade liberalization negotiations.

The trade unions are lobbying strongly against the Bill and their protectionist stance is obtaining growing support as unemployment rises.

Without the trade reform Act, the President has no authority to negotiate a new Gatt round. The Bill also contains clauses granting "most favoured trade" status to the Soviet Union and enabling the Export-Import Bank to give easy-term loans on American-Soviet trade deals.

The Administration got this clause into the Bill after obtaining assurances from the Russians that obstructions to emigration for Soviet citizens would be abandoned.



Student unrest: Police fire tear gas at Kuala Lumpur University students demonstrating against rising prices in Malaysia (above). About 1,200 police

occupied two university campuses in Kuala Lumpur on Sunday and pulled out yesterday.

On the island of Penang the police

yesterday raided the Science University

and arrested four people in connexion with the unrest over prices. The students offered no resistance except for one leader who threw a stone at a police vehicle breaking its windscreen according to a police spokesman.

The police are said to be looking for

some of the student leaders, includ Mr Hishamuddin Rais, the secretary general of the Students' Union. He made several journeys overseas recently and is said to be in contact with militant students in Thailand Australia, New Zealand, Britain and Japan.—Reuter and Agence France Presse.

## Withdrawal from Sinai explained by Mr Allon

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Dec 9

Mr Yigal Allon, deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Israel, today met President Ford and Dr Kissinger, Secretary of State.

American and Israeli officials encouraged expectations that Mr Allon was present to announce his proposal for an phased withdrawal from Egypt. However, there was no immediate comment.

Some informed sources advised against focusing expectations on Egypt. They said it was being taken granted that Egypt could alone in making another agreement with Israel was misleading.

They suggested that President Sadat would want to know whether Israel was prepared to make another step in withdrawal on the Golan Heights with Syria before agreeing.

The scenario here is for Kissinger to forward Mr Allon's proposal to President Sadat before making any other move. It will take some time.

The Secretary of State leaves tomorrow for the Nato meeting in Brussels, and upon his return at the weekend will fly to Martinique for President Ford's meeting with M. Giscard d'Estaing.

## Greek Parliament reopens again

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, Dec 9

The return of democracy in Greece took on a more tangible and substantial form today when Parliament was reopened for the first time since the military coup of 1967.

After a brief service conducted by Archbishop Seraphim, the Greek Primate, the 300 new MPs elected three weeks ago took the oath of allegiance to the country, the constitution, and the laws of the state. Two Muslim deputies elected by the Turkish minority in Thrace, took the oath separately on the Koran.

Mr Constantine Tsatsos who, at 75, is the dean of deputies, took the chair until the session this evening which elected Mr Constantine Papageorgiou, a former Minister of Justice and a member of the New Democracy Party, as president of Parliament.

Watching the familiar scene in the marble-walled chamber, which the dictatorship used for

press conferences, gave one the feeling that the seven years, seven months and 24 days that Parliament remained closed, had not been.

General Giannis, the President of Greece, was not present to open the chamber. Discreetly, he left the task to Mr Karmanlis, the Prime Minister, who is authorized to deputize for him. He took the floor and said: "In the name of the nation I declare Parliament open."

When Parliament opened today the breakdown of political parties was as follows:

New Democracy 220  
Centre Union-New Forces 60  
Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement 12  
United Left 8

However, the United Left was not so united. The group's eight deputies sat in the same row in the back benches but left a distinct gap between them to mark out the seats of the five elected for the Moscow-oriented Greek Communist

Party and the three MPs of the more westernized faction.

The public galleries were full. Only the royal box high up remained vacant as a reminder of the 7 to 3 defeat suffered by the monarchy in yesterday's plebiscite.

King Constantine today acknowledged the outcome of the plebiscite, but voiced some reservations about future developments. In a message to the people of Greece sent from London, he said: "I pray with all my heart that future developments should vindicate the outcome of yesterday's vote."

The final results of the plebiscite announced today were as follows:

Registered voters 6,250,378  
Valid votes 4,690,605  
Abstention rate 24.5%

For the monarchy 1,445,857 votes or 30.8%  
For a republic 3,244,748 votes or 69.2%  
Why the Greeks voted, page 14  
King in exile, page 16

## US military aid to Turkey suspended

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Dec 9

Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, today resigned himself to a congressionally enforced suspension of military assistance to Turkey.

The State Department spokesman could say only that the Administration would be in "full compliance" with the law. This was seen as misleading in view of the fact that it was because the Ford Administration had been in non-compliance with the foreign aid law in the first place that the ban was imposed.

The non-compliance arose when Turkey used arms supplied by America for other than defence purposes—namely the invasion of Cyprus.

The Senate voted to put off the suspension of aid at the insistence of the President that more time should be given for the Cyprus negotiations.

The House, however, turned as it is put, should be suspended.

including one from Dr Kissinger last Saturday, that the very security of the Western world was at stake.

Dr Kissinger's apocalyptic cry of wolf has become disturbingly habitual and politicians here are beginning to wonder if he will be listened to when the wolf perchance appears.

Under the law, all military assistance to Turkey, including the supplies in the pipe line

as it is put, should be suspended.

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22-24 DEUBAU - German Building Fair, Essen

February 1-7 International Toy Fair, Nuremberg  
3-7 ISM - International Sweets, Biscuit Fair, Cologne  
12-16 INTERFOOD - International Food Fair, Hanover  
20-24 IGEDO - International Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf  
22-27 International Fur Fair, Frankfurt

May 8-15 INTERPACK - International Fair Packaging Materials, Processing Machinery, Düsseldorf  
21-26 International Men's Fashion Week, Frankfurt  
22-27 International Leathergoods Fair, Offenbach

June 1-7 LIGNA - International Fair for Wood Industries, Hannover

July 4-10 MODE-WOCHE-MÜNCHEN - International Fashion Fair, Munich  
K 7 K 8 International Fair for Plastics and Resin Products, Düsseldorf

8-14 Frankfurt Book Fair, Frankfurt  
10-12 International Fair FOR THE CHILD, Cologne

14-18 Interfach for Porcelain, Glass, Ceramics, Jewellery, Clocks and Watches, Silverware, Düsseldorf

August 22-26 International Men's Fashion Week, Cologne

September 4-10 INTERZUM - International Accessory, Equipment, Materials for Furniture Production, Interior Decoration, Farming-Machinery for the Upholstery Industry, Cologne

10-14 INTERFOOD - International Food Processing Machinery, Düsseldorf

15-19 IFAT - International Sewage and Refuse Disposal Exhibition, Munich

15-19 INTERCOPITAL - International Hospital Equipment Fair, Düsseldorf

October 16-21 Interstoff - Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt

November 20-22 International Leathergoods Fair, Frankfurt

December 23-27 International Fair for Porcelain, Glass, Ceramics, Jewellery, Clocks and Watches, Silverware, Düsseldorf

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October 1-5 MODE-WOCHE-MÜNCHEN - International Fashion Fair, Munich

VERSEAS

## Mr Miki allots posts in his new cabinet according to the strength of party factions

Peter Hazelhurst

Dec 9

Takao Miki, a veteran of 67, was elected Minister by a clear majority in both Houses of the Diet.

He has slightly left of within the otherwise wing Liberal Democratic Party he then appointed the conservative Mr. Takeo Miki, who is 69 and leader of another party faction, as Prime Minister and chair of the Economic Plan-

ning party, otherwise closed ranks to preserve unity in Parliament and for Mr. Miki, who had nominated under a com-

mittee meeting the leaders of factions. Mr. Miki announced the names of 21 members of his Cabinet. Its make-up indicates that he had to con-

cern the strength of the six and three minor factions in the party.

a result one of his main Mr. Masayoshi Ohira, the Minister for Finance in the Cabinet, who is 64, is his portfolio. Mr. Ohira's others have been given other portfolios.

Kiichi Miyazawa, aged 55, economist and former civil

it who entered politics in

1953, succeeds Mr. Toshio Kimura as Foreign Minister. Mr. Miyazawa previously headed the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Economic Planning Agency. He belongs to Mr. Ohira's faction.

The retiring Minister for International Trade and Industry, Mr. Yasubumi Nakasone, has been appointed Secretary General of the party. Mr. Nakasone, who is 56 and leader of another influential party faction, is expected to stand in future for the party leadership.

Strengthening his own position within the party hierarchy, Mr. Miki has appointed members of his own faction to two influential Cabinet posts. Mr. Ichitaro Ide, who is 62, becomes Chief Cabinet Secretary, and Mr. Toshio Komoto, the president of the Sanko Steamship Company and one of Mr. Miki's closest associates, has been named Minister for International Trade and Industry.

Mr. Komoto, who is 63, has been Minister for Posts and Telegraphs in the Sato Cabinet. Two members of the party who are not affiliated to any faction, Mr. Hirokazu Nada and Mr. Raiso Matsuno, have been named as chairman of the party's executive council and of the policy affairs research council, respectively. Both posts are not of ministerial rank but carry some weight within the party hierarchy.

The three largest party factions (including the group led by Mr. Tanaka, the retiring Prime Minister, and those of Mr. Ohira, and Mr. Miki) have been given four portfolios each. Mr. Nakasone's faction has received one portfolio and that of Mr. Fukuda three.

The remaining posts have been allotted evenly to the minor factions.

It has become abundantly clear that the change in the leadership of the Liberal Democratic Party has once again been motivated by factional rivalries and not by ideological differences. Political observers thus do not expect that the new Government will make any drastic or even moderate changes in internal or external policies.

The new Cabinet is: Prime Minister: Takao Miki; Deputy Prime Minister and Director of Economic Planning Agency: Tadao Fukuda; Foreign Minister: Kiichi Miyazawa; International Trade and Industry: Toshiro Kimura; Defense Agency: Michio Sakamoto; Health and Welfare: Naomichi Tanaka; Agriculture and Forestry: Shinzaburo Abe; Justice: Tadao Kurihara; Construction: Tadao Karuya; Home Affairs: Hajime Fukuda; Labour: Tadao Hanagawa; Transport: Tadashi Marukami; Post and Telegraph Secretary: Ichitaro Ide; Transport: Masutaro Kimura; Minister of State for Prime Minister's Office: Michio Ueda; Prime Minister's Administrative Management Agency: Yoshio Yamamoto; Science and Technology Agency: Yoshio Yamamoto; Environment Agency: Tatsuo Ozawa; National Land Agency: Shin Kanemaru.

**Confident Whitlam s no ill fears**

Our Correspondent

Dec 9

Whitlam the Australian Minister, said today that the result of the island state election and increase in unemployment is "confident the Federal Government would be re-elected at another election if held next year".

was speaking at the launch of a book entitled "Power for Power" by two journalists. It deals with circumstances of the 1972 election at which the Government was

Whitlam said that theals acting on the bad of the Country Party made a grab for power in 1972, and failed. They'd fail again if they tried.

proposed to continue with as usual in producing readjustments, which'd be effective by February, were designed to engage fuller employment. Mr. Whitlam advised importers to be alert about entering into transactions overseas. also intended to press on the Labour Government's programme for the welfare of the people.

would leave on his over-

journey later in the week in

of a campaign waged by us interests trying to make

cancel it.

Whitlam said that he'd visit the United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, France, Spain, the Soviet Union, Germany, Pakistan and Jodhpur. His travel arrangements were too far advanced to cancel now.

Whitlam said he had been an interim report on negotiations by the New South Wales Corporate Affairs Commission into the business activities of Miss Juan Morosi and husband, Mr. David Ditch. The Crown prosecutor in South Wales was considering whether action was advisable on the liquidation of the company of which Morosi and her husband directors.

Declaration signed by Miss Morosi showed that the company has no assets and liabilities amounting to nearly \$40,000 (\$30). Further advice would be received from the Crown prosecutor's office.

He had earlier this month down an appointment as secretary to Mr. Jamesons, the Deputy Prime Minister, after protests in Parliament over her appointment.

Mr. Al Grassby, the Governor's communications relations officer, in whose office Miss Morosi had previously worked where she resumed this morning, announced that she'd been given leave of absence for a few days.

Lee criticism of West leadership

Singapore, Dec 9.—Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister of Singapore, said today there is an absence of strong and decisive leadership in the West in Japan to cope with the worldwide economic crisis.

He was speaking at a two-day scientific energy conference organized in Singapore by the *Financial Times*, the British Airways, the *Financial Times*, and the United States Oil Daily.

Mr. Lee said South-East Asia is less stricken than other parts of the developing world as a result of the oil crisis. He added: "How we do next year depends on whether the West and the Japanese succeed in persuading the Americans that inflation is more dangerous than leadership, crucial in a crisis-ridden world, is not

## Mrs Gandhi's plea to House causes uproar

From Michael Hornsby

Delhi, Dec 9

Shouting and uproar convulsed the Lok Sabha, the Lower Chamber of the Indian Parliament, today after Mrs. Gandhi, the Prime Minister, appealed to the Opposition not to use coercive methods to prevent the functioning of the House.

She was referring to an opposition threat to resort to satyagraha (non-violent civil disobedience) unless a parliamentary committee was allowed to inquire into the rule of the alleged involvement of Government MPs in a scandal concerning the allocation of import licences.

The Prime Minister offered instead to let leaders of the Opposition see the CBI report and other relevant documents, "on oath of secrecy" not to divulge their contents; but the Opposition also wanted Parliament to pursue its own investigation into the affair.

Many Opposition MPs alleged that senior members of Mrs. Gandhi's party were implicated in the licence scandal. Their main target was Mr. L. N. Mishra, the Railways Minister, who held the Foreign Trade portfolio in 1972, when the recommendation for the issue of import licences was submitted.

The rest of the proceedings was consumed by endless points of order and heated exchanges between members of the ruling Congress Party and the Opposition over the import licence affair, which has virtually paralysed legislative business for the past three weeks.

Adjourning the discussion until tomorrow morning, Mr. G. G. Swell, who was in the Speaker's chair, appealed for compromise and asked Mr. Desai and Mrs. Gandhi to take into account what had been said. There was "an abysmal building up in the body of the debate" and the only cure was to "let the bus out".

Five surviving sextuplets kept in respirators

San Jose, California, Dec 9.—Doctors were today keeping a close watch over the five surviving sextuplets born yesterday to Mrs. Charlotte Lange, who has been taking a fertility drug. She has given birth to 10 babies within 13 months.

The sextuplets, two girls and four boys, were born in a hospital here yesterday, three months prematurely. One of the boys died after about three hours but the other babies were being kept in intensive care respirators.

Hospital officials said it was not known if they were fully out of danger, but Mrs. Lange was reported to be in excellent condition.

Mrs. Lange, the wife of a security guard, gave birth to quadruplets on November 29 last year but they all died.—Reuters

Vietnam fighting 'heaviest since ceasefire'

Saigon, Dec 9.—The South Vietnamese command today reported the fiercest fighting since the ceasefire declaration in January, 1973, as the struggle went on in the Mekong delta for the rice harvest.

Military sources said that casualties on both sides had numbered more than 1,000 during the past 24 hours, making a total of nearly 1,500. Government troops killed, wounded or missing, and nearly 1,200 Communists killed for the past three days.

Mounting communist pressure was also reported near the provincial capital of Tay Ninh, 50 miles northwest of Saigon. Officials said that thousands of besieged city, and that a 6 pm to 6 am curfew had been imposed. Rockets were fired into the city and on a government base near by.—Reuters

dictation of the West must come to an end—the sooner the better", Mr. Najadi declared.

Dr. Kissinger, on November 15 called for the creation of a \$25,000m (about £10m) facility for industrial countries to finance their oil deficits. He also urged a 10 per cent cut in oil consumption to lower oil prices by controlling increases in demand.

Some 250 delegates are attending the conference, representing leading business and financial institutions in the West and in the Pacific region.

"The Kissinger plan is the worst, for it makes provisions for advanced countries to get funds automatically out of their devised cashbox, whereas the poorer countries are expected to queue up for funds through the agency of the International Monetary Fund.

"This arrogant and selfish

THE TIMES TUESDAY DECEMBER 10 1974

مكتبة من الأصل

## Fashion

by Prudence Glynn



### What do you do if you don't like shopping?

As it happens, this piece is not inspired by tidal waves of humanity and traffic in the West End, even if they do seem to be more awful than ever and to have added a Gaderene quality which is perhaps only to be expected in these uncertain times. With a new shortage announced or a new curb promised daily, the shoppers may well feel that even Christmas itself will be subject to Government intervention, as it was in 1970. And they had better board it while they can.

This is prompted by an invitation I had recently to speak at the ladies' night dinner of a club whose members are for the most part independent retailers with department stores as their medium, and prodded into print by three remarks made to me last week at separate functions.

The first of these remarks, from a distinguished designer, was that the fashion business is very difficult at the moment. The second was from a woman organizing charitable fund raising events in which quality second-hand clothes (particularly those by this designer) had been a very profitable area, who told me that these sort of clothes are almost impossible to come by now and she thought people were just hanging on and wearing them. The third was from a woman wearing a lovely velvet evening dress who told me she had bought it from Dior not long after the war and that it had served her so well she had really never bothered to buy much else.

I hardly need to spell out the connexion linking those remarks, or to explain their implications, which are so important to the fashion industry, especially to those, like the designer, responsible for the employment of skilled workpeople. Are women in this country dead? Instead of canteens, hairdressers and what I call the lovely lavatory approach, what about creches for small children, holiday camps for older ones, a school bus where it is feasible—in other words, physical help?

But such help is only feasible for large employers, so one has to ask whether the future pattern of retailing in this country is going to include the department store, or whether those monoliths to leisure and new money will go the way of the dinosaur. He too, found out that size was no defence when the climate changed. Self-sufficiency, devolution, the sense that the community now is composed of many minorities, this drawing back from the bigger/better concert must, I think, have its effect on retailing, just as world shortages and price changes will change us into a different sort of consumer, whether we like it or not, because we are only the sort of consumer that the pressures of trade encourage us to be, give or take the distortions of legislation.

My fund-raising friend thinks that women do not buy because they do not like fashion, now, they do not find it flattering, and they are delighted that fashion is not compulsory interest, any more than they can go on wearing well-made, well-cut clothes from ten years back that would otherwise have been given her for jumble. She thinks that fashion has alienated many women. The designer is probably the victim of social consciousness and real diminution of income so though expensive dresses are selling, and very well, they are selling from ready-to-wear boutiques and not being made to measure.

I do not find fashion unattractive; indeed I thought at the Royal College of Art's gala presentation how appealing in general clothes are now, even though at the same time I was sceptical that I would actually be able to buy much of what was shown except that by designers working for themselves or for a firm with its own retail outlets, such as Stirling Cooper or Wallis. Both showed outstanding contributions, a fact I will come back to *propos* of shop identity.

But how much of the enigma with fashion is in reality no more than an enigma with the process of buying it? As I told my retailing audience, I am myself a deplorable customer, short of time, money and temper, and usually interested in buying something which is not for sale, like their shop fittings. But even if you divide "me" by ten, you still end up with a customer who dislikes shopping, and who would rather make do and use her imagination with what she already has than face the scrum and even more, face the sales staff. There is a fearful irony in Gordon Selfridge's philosophy of preferring to lose a sale than give shoppers the impression that the store existed only to sell them goods". As you queue and jostle and accost other shoppers in your efforts to get someone to serve you, the impression is more often that the store exists to do anything but.

I only partly sympathize with the store and their staffing problems. Too often, I feel, the inducements used in recruiting efforts concentrate too much on what I would call the cosmetic benefits of the job and avoid the nitty-gritty one of physical hardship. As an incurable optimist in matters of timing (or just terribly unpractical, depending on your view), I have discovered that you cannot be in two places at once. Where a great many married women—and they all marry at just the moment when their careers are going to be really valuable to their employers—have to be at home with a small child, or at school to collect at a certain time, or at the dentist with a teenager, caught up in the logistics of ordinary life. At the

more probable.

In the meantime, Arden will have men-only Christmas present buying sessions at 20 New Bond Street from 6 pm to 7 pm on December 9, 10, 11 and 12, and again on December 16, 17 and 19. The shop in the salons has the most delectable lingerie, guaranteed to seduce the Nonconformist conscience we are told represses our boudoir style. More importantly, perhaps, it is a realistic gesture towards making shopping more pleasant and simpler. And let us face the fact that for most women, let alone men, at the moment it is far horrid and hard.



What to wear for Christmas. Far left: Christmas away. Silky knit dress with kimono sleeves and bands of colour, from a selection, by Ulla Heathcote, £27.72. Silk blouse by Jenny Hare. Sizes 10-14 in cream, green, peach and black. The outfit is designed only for Crocodile at 58 Beauchamp Place, London SW3, 98 New Bond Street, W1, 76 Kensington High Street, W8, 9 Oxford Street, W1, 57 Kings Road, SW3, 60 Fulham Road, SW6.

Left: Grand Hotel. Slender evening dress with black and white beads and applique red and green felt diamonds. Called "Traveller" by Franka. Made to order from 11 Dover Street, London W1 (01-629 9909). Gilt and diamante choker by Ciro, £15.75. Suede evening shoes with "T" bar and peep-toe by Russell & Bromley, £23.99 in black only at West End branches.

Above: At home. Hostess apron by Laura Ashley, from a selection of designs and colours, £6.50 at 9 Harriet Street, SW1 and 157 Fulham Road, SW6. Snakeskin sandals at all branches of Russell & Bromley, £25.99, in many colours. Liberty's of Regent Street also has a range of aprons in its own prints, found in the Home Ideas Department.

Sketches: Names to order by Tim Minet, exclusively for Howie, 352 Fulham Road, SW10. Made to order in ivory, tortoiseshell or silver, with or without diamante on request—£7 for five letters, with every extra letter £1.

Sketches: Anne Whittemore. Photographs: Julian Carter.

Diamante pendant with black ceramic inlay on a snake chain by Ciro, £25 at 178 Regent Street, W1; 61A Brompton Road, SW3, and 48 Old Bond Street.

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PARLIAMENT, December 9, 1974.

## Energy saving package: petrol to bear brunt of next price increases: heating standards set for offices

House of Commons

MR VARLEY—Secretary of State for Energy (Chesterfield, Lab.)—In a statement on energy savings, said: This year our import bill for oil is likely to exceed £3,500m. By the end of the present decade we should no longer be net importers of energy. We are almost the only major industrial country in the western world which has this prospect. Nevertheless, the need to reduce our import bill, and at the same time our dependence on imported fuel, is acute.

The need to save energy has been widely recognized abroad. Conservation programmes have already been initiated by some other countries and we are co-operating in the International Energy Agency and in the Community in considering different conservation measures.

Progress has of course already been made. It is estimated that voluntary conservation measures this year have already saved about 2 per cent of our normal energy consumption—worth about £150m at current import prices. These savings are a good beginning. But we need to do much more in the years ahead.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made it plain in his Budget statement that the Government intend to ensure that energy prices are brought as quickly as possible to the level which reflects true costs. The best advice we have is that a move to such prices might save at least £50m—and perhaps a good deal more—on our import bill in a full year.

We rely on the price mechanism alone however is not enough. The Government have therefore considered what further steps they can take to reinforce the pressures of price.

My Advisory Council on Energy Conservation has already produced a number of suggestions for the Government to consider and its

work will grow and develop over the months and years ahead. The measures and proposals I announce today therefore must be regarded as an interim package, which we intend to extend and reinforce in the future.

### Investment loans

The measures the Government has decided to adopt are now:

(1) To introduce a loan scheme which will provide a source of finance for energy saving investment in industry. It is envisaged that such investments are not held back by cash flow problems. Loans will be at rates of interest comparable with those under the Industry Act. I expect to make available £5m a year for this purpose. Full details of the scheme will be announced shortly.

(2) The Government will use their powers to ensure that the next round of oil price increases bears more heavily on motor spirit than on other oil products. This move will be further extended to discourage imports of motor spirit and encourage its use to produce motor spirit, which currently costs us about £500m a year.

Details will be announced when the Price Commission has finished its work on the present round of company applications for price increases.

(3) The Government has reviewed the programme for reducing the lead content of petrol. The reduction which took effect on November 1 has added more than £10m a year to our import bill. Further stages of this programme could be very much more expensive than this.

We do not intend to go back on what has been done so far but have decided that a decision on further reductions should not be made before a thorough review of all the medical and economic implications of proceeding with the programme has been undertaken.

Substantial savings can also be

(4) About three million tons of coal equivalent a year is used in Government Civil and defence buildings. The Property Services Agency expects to save 6 per cent of the energy consumption estimated are planning to spend over the next few years up to £50m a year on improved control equipment, draught proofing and additional insulation. These and other measures aim to achieve eventually savings of around £20m a year, or more than 20 per cent of current expenditure in this area.

The Ministry of Defence expects, given normal weather, to achieve their target of saving in the current financial year 10 per cent of fuel oil and 6 per cent of other forms of energy.

(5) Local authorities other than Government, for example local authorities, use some 17 million tons of coal equivalent a year. And a further 20 million tons is estimated to be used in public sector housing.

The Government are opening urgent discussions with local authorities and others concerned to see how far and in what ways savings can be achieved in this important area of our life.

(6) In addition to excessive speed wastes petrol, as well as costing lives. The Government have therefore decided to reduce the maximum speed limits on single carriageway roads to 50 mph and on dual carriageways other than motorways to 60 mph. Speed limits on motorways will remain unchanged.

### Heating levels

(7) We will introduce compulsory limits on heating levels in buildings other than living accommodation and a limited range of further exemptions designed to protect the young, the old, the disabled and certain types of material and equipment.

(8) We have decided to restrict the use of electricity for general display and advertising purposes during daylight hours. The necessary

work will be just as valuable as those in industry and commerce. I appeal for the maximum voluntary savings.

(9) The Government recognize the need for improved insulation in private dwellings. The Secretary of State for the Environment has today laid an order which aims to reduce the lights so that are necessary to ensure the hours when they have maximum impact.

(10) Finally, to promote and reward action in all these areas, the Government will, over the months ahead, develop a publicity campaign to inform and advise industry and commerce, motorists and households, on how they can help themselves and the nation by using energy more carefully and efficiently.

In addition, the heads of nationalized fuel industries have told me that they will coordinate their public spirit and their good stewardship by implementing this suggestion.

All boards should make clear within their firms their commitment to energy saving and should make someone specifically responsible for achieving it.

(11) Both management and employee representatives engaged in joint consultation in industry and commerce should see that energy saving is made a regular subject for practical discussion leading to early and effective action.

I have written to the CBI and to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce asking them to draw the attention of their members to these points, and to give them their full support; and I have written similarly to the TUC on the important contribution that union representatives can make through collective negotiations.

(12) We have decided to restrict the use of electricity for general display and advertising purposes during daylight hours. The necessary

orders for this and the proposed heating standards will be laid shortly and will come into effect after the new year holiday period.

I do not propose to ban flood-lighting at this time. I would, however, ask those concerned to consider urgently in the new year whether the lights so used are there a balance to be struck.

(13) Lower speeds save fuel and reduce accidents; but slower journeys may be uneconomic. Moreover, if speed limits do not command general support from road users their enforcement puts serious extra strain on police resources.

In the light of these considerations we have concluded that the 70 mph limit should be retained on motorways, but that a limit of 60 mph should be imposed on all other dual carriageway roads and on 50 mph on all single carriageway roads, unless these already carry a lower limit.

Motorways confer important economic benefits in the movement of traffic, particularly freight. They are designed for speeds which are higher than other roads and even so are by far our safest roads. The 70 mph limit on the motorways also provides a differential in speed limits between heavy lorries and other traffic, while allowing the lorries to travel at higher speeds.

As motorists carry only a small percentage of total road traffic, a significant saving in fuel would require a drastic reduction in speed, which could only be achieved by a major enforcement effort and loss of efficiency. We therefore believe that the 70 mph limit should be retained on the 70 mph limit on the motorways.

For the rest, while the Government can and will give a lead, and will run a major energy saving campaign, success will depend primarily on the efforts of individual businesses and households.

There is no doubt that substantial savings are possible. Indeed, if we were to be able to save, within the next few years, 10 per cent of our total energy consumption, an amount which is equivalent to one year's worth of imports, we would have made a major contribution to our national wellbeing and national future.

## Motorways excluded from speed limit cut

MR MULLEY, Minister for Transport (Sheffield, Park, Lab.)—In a statement on the proposed reduction in speed limits, said: In assessing the amount by which speed limits should be reduced there is a balance to be struck.

Lower speeds save fuel and reduce accidents; but slower journeys may be uneconomic. Moreover, if speed limits do not command general support from road users their enforcement puts serious extra strain on police resources.

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## Government decline to take over HS146: Option to be kept open

How long are the options to remain open?

MR BENN—The tripartite meeting will begin the first joint nation there has been no draft and will, I hope, be able to hope that the House will have information that it has had past.

MRS HELENE SILKIN (Welwyn and Hatfield, Lab.)—What timetable does she envisage for releasing the project because, while recognizing that his department has made a contribution towards the design of the aircraft, the Government have not yet decided.

The Government have now completed a thorough review of all the options. We have had to accept the fact that the S50 funding is no longer open to us and we have decided, taking all the factors into account, that we cannot justify 100 per cent Government funding.

The Government are, however, concerned to maintain this type of capability in the civil aircraft industry, and to give the board of the new nationalized aircraft corporation the HS146 option in the light of the circumstances of the time and their plans for the industry as a whole. Sir Arnold Hall, on behalf of Hawker Siddeley, has assured me that the company will remain the necessary legal entity and driving force behind HS146 and relevant design capability.

The Government will be prepared if necessary to contribute towards the relatively minor costs of keeping the option open. I should add that I am now hopeful that a tripartite meeting will take place this month and I am pleased to note that the Minister of State for Transport has agreed to attend. Hawker Siddeley Aviation to discuss the situation and how best to maintain a design capability related to the HS146, and I have issued invitations for a meeting to be held later this week. I should also add that the Government is considering that the House could be prorogued with fuller opportunities for discussing this type of project in the future.

MR TEEBETT (Walthamstow, C)—What is the assessment of the economic viability of this aircraft? Is it a commercial venture? I appeared that this was not commercially viable, was it not? It was not subject to unbudgeted or because it happened to be a major cost.

MR BENN—On reflected TEEBETT asked with his hand raised. All the assessments of and their viability, despite assumptions made about the market and the spread market, the time at which enter service and on top of these can be studied on an o

basis. It is not possible either firm or a minister to say, I think, exactly what the economic prospects are. That is one why we are seeing that the is maintained so that these can be studied on an o basis.

MR JAMES JOHNSON (Southport, East, Lab.)—Any injection of public capital in Ferranti should be accompanied by public accountability by Ferranti and public ownership in that part of the equity taken over.

Will he undertake that there will be no hiving-off, in particular of the transformer division, or any other divisions in the Manchester and Liverpool area? Will there be full consultation with the staff and Confederation?

MR BENN—I can certainly give Mr Rose an assurance on each of these points. There will be discussions at a tripartite meeting with the Confederation and management. We will take full account of the strong desire to avoid hiving-off of particular sections of the company.

On a public scale, we will be acting in accordance with the view expressed before the electorate that when there is large-scale injection of public funds, it is only right that there should be a roughly commensurate public equity stake taken in that company.

Mr CRYER (Keighley, Lab.)—Is it regarded as at one of the unsatisfactory features of capitalism at present two brothers with 55 per cent of the shares, control no less than 17,000 jobs. That is quite wrong. (Labour cheers.)

MR MULLEY—If we do not think the fuel situation requires any change in Government policy. We have increased greatly the expenditure in support of the railways

and the rail network. Sea and give the Government more room for manoeuvre in their relationship with nationalized companies.

LORD WYNNE-JONES said Community policy on fuel is the best thing Britain can do to put the heaviest investors in coal.

LORD KINGS NORTON (London, E.C.) said they would consider the policies of using fuels alternative oil. With little adaptation modern car engine could run on methanol. A perfectly fit vehicle could be made here.

The safe disposal of nuclear waste must be a serious barrier to the development of nuclear energy.

LORD BALOGH (Midlothian, Lab.) said could not be over-emphasized that the western economic face of the prospect of the collapse largely as a result of the energy problem. Some culation by experts and even by politicians could have the gravest economic consequences.

THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH (C) said firm attachment to an ambitious nuclear target was fundamental to the restructuring of the supply pattern.

What the Commission asked of Britain was by no means an act of charity. There was much in the proposed energy policy that was of direct interest to this country. Community finance could reduce dependence on private resources for the development of the North.

The Consolidated Fund Bill passed their remaining st

## Publication of report on law of contempt

MR ROBIN COOK (Edinburgh, Central, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for Industry to make a statement on future Government assistance to Ferranti.

MR MEACHER, Under Secretary of State (Outer West, Lab.)—We shall make a statement on the form of future Government assistance to Ferranti after the various possibilities have been discussed with the employees and the management of the company. We hope to begin such discussions shortly.

MR COOK—Can he confirm the Secretary of State has received the report of Peat Marwick and Mitchell on the finances of the company? So, how much longer does the Government intend to continue investigations into that report?

Will he note the strong opposition of the workforce of Ferranti to the take-over of any part of that company by GEC or Plessey because of their anxieties that this would lead to redundancies?

MR MEACHER—The initial accountant's report has been received and a statement is only being postponed prior to discussions with both sides of the company because both the divisional structure and finances of the company are highly complex. A statement will be made shortly.

On preservation of employment and protection of the company's assets, we have been strongly expressed at the original tripartite meeting held with both sides and the Secretary of State. These are considerations we will be taking fully into account when we present our proposals.

MR TOM KING (Bridgewater, C)—Is this the only departmental concern? Will there be any consideration given to the possibility of a public sector involvement in certain areas, such as Ferranti, it is clear his department will be under such pressure financially that it can no longer afford to indulge certain

regards to the welfare of the child or young person. The courts were frustrated in their efforts. The courts should have the right to determine centre or detention centre orders for non-payment of fines. Could the Minister of State consider this?

MR SIMON (Bolsover, Lab.)—I agree that the package will result in a significant saving in the long term. The only way of securing pervasive and genuine economy is when people have to face the consequences of their actions and decisions in terms of price.

MR VARLEY—I do not think we can do it all by price alone. We intend to carry through the proposals contained in the Budget. There will be more realistic energy pricing.

Prospective deficits in the national fuel industries for 1974-75 are quite frightening and something will have to be done about that, but we have to see how far we can protect the poor household.

At the moment there were problems with children in prison.

MR JILL KNIGHT (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C)—The police are disheartened by the apparent futility of arrest and prosecution.

Young children were being put in prison. He urged the Government to treat them with care and understanding.

MR MELLISH, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Government Chief Whip (Southwark, Bermondsey, Lab.) said he would undertake to do that.

They were entitled to know what the Government's attitude was.

THE SPEAKER said he could not grant the request.

MR CHANNON (Southend, West, C)—It is important to hundreds of thousands of people and he asked the Government Chief Whip to arrange for a Government statement.

MR EMERY (Hornsey, C)—The

## Statement on Ferranti must await talks

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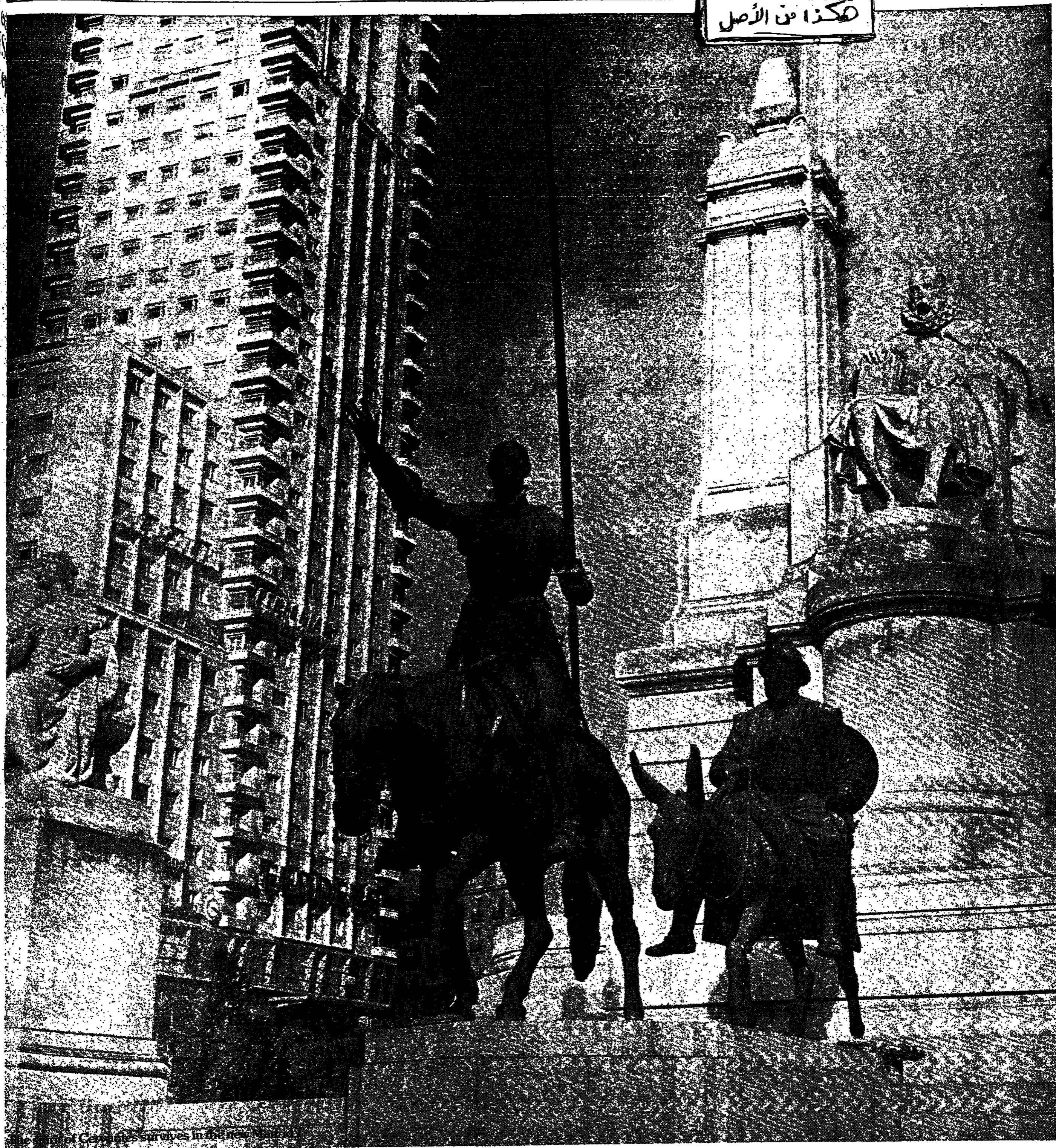
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**SPORT****Cricket**

## MCC count blessings in absence of big bag of wickets

From John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent

Perth, Dec 9.

Although they took only four West Australian wickets here today, three of those within the space of 40 minutes before and after tea, MCC had a certain amount to be thankful for. No one else was injured, and Colin Cowdrey arrived in one piece from England, with a hive of players' wives to swell the local population. With one day to go, Western Australia left MCC at 210 runs behind and Western Australia have five second-innings wickets in hand.

MCC's progress today was better than seemed likely at one time, but less in the end than it might have been. A quarter of an hour before tea Western Australia were 180 for two, with Inverarity apparently on his way to a double century, 120 for 99 and Watson, the last of the recognized batsmen coming in, it seemed that MCC might finish off the innings tonight. Instead, as so often over the last few days, when stumps were drawn it was looking again as though a second declaration by Inverarity will be needed if MCC are to win tomorrow.

Invariably buried without Gregor's part in the Test yesterday, but he is endlessly patient, uses his feet well and is a good judge of a run. On a pitch as true as this one he is a devil to get out. It was sad that he should so narrowly miss his hundred, and he scored 110 with Laird; for the third he and Ross Edwards put on 82. They both fell to the incorrigible Greig. Edwards caught at the wicket and Inverarity at slip. Soon afterwards Bradshaw was caught in the gully, also off the ball, but Greig, his fellow lower stumps, went on the slips.

Almost always at Perth there is a stiff breeze coming of the Swan River (the Freemasons doctor they call it) and it suits no one better than the off spinner. It blows up from long, soft, sandy ground, hitting the ball hard to help the outdrift which is part of their stock in trade, that is when Greig is bowling his off breaks as he did today. Old has looked rather plain again in this match, and Hendrick and Arnold got no one out today. With Laverick out to bat, Friday's Test match—he has a strained back—the chance of Titmus as well as Underwood play-

ing in the match is not to be discounted. That would mean an attack of two fast bowlers (probably Willis and Hendrick) and two spinners (Underwood and Titmus), with Greig to help out in either of his two styles. This evening, with a new ball, the faster bowlers were resisted with some ease by Watson and Langer.

Cowdrey arrived eventually at breakfast time, 20 hours late, a troubleshooter at the scene of the trouble. Wherever he has gone today there has been someone wanting to talk with him, or to take his photograph, or interview him for television, or ask him questions. Did he expect to do well? "Yes, well enough," he said. "I come again in four years' time." Did he have any worries about Thomson and Lilley? "I can't believe they are as fast as Gregory and McDonald in the twenties and I played them." As you can see, he was in good form. He was given his first nod tomorrow, and he is unlikely to play at Geraldton in the one-day match against a West Australian Country XI on Wednesday.

He will play in Friday's Test match "if that is what they want," though at short notice it would be asking as much as was ever asked of a batsman. Whether he has to be brought in depends upon the fitness of Amis, Edrich and Fletcher. There is nothing much the matter with Lloyd now, his broken finger having mended and a stiff neck, which prevented him from bowling on Saturday, but from today onwards he should be better today. Fletcher, who may bat tomorrow, and Edrich are both more likely to play in the Test match than Amis, who can be more or less ruled out. Even if he is more in practice at queueing for the tea, than for Saturday, he is apparently the cause of pushing Gloucester into reverse, and sometimes rolling them backwards in the loose, then they will not be emerging today with an inferiority complex. Cambridge believe, however, that Limott, their strong right-hand prop, should give the Test match a date.

Oxford's record is a strangely uneven one, but I am prepared to discount their form against Stanley's, which really was too bad to be true, and to remember instead that they have beaten Bradford, Northampton and Gloucester. It is also hardly surprising that Cambridge as falling sadly short of expectation, whereas Oxford more rarely fail to live up to their potential.

The Oxford pack usually deliver

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Roxburgh remains characteristically buoyant about Cambridge's chances, pointing out that if they allow themselves to be beaten in the loose, then they will not be emerging today with an inferiority complex. Cambridge believe, however, that Limott, their strong right-hand prop, should give the Test match a date.

Cambridge also will be hopeful of

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## American guidance for a new Bill of Rights

I can imagine how Lord Justice Scarman's call for a Bill of Rights was received in Westminster and Whitehall last week. The inference that our system is less than perfect, and that we have much to learn from the Americans and the West Germans, must have made many ministers and mandarins bridle.

No doubt the defenders of the status quo also said that we already have a Bill of Rights. We certainly do. It was enacted in December, 1969, and the full title is "An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown".

The 1689 Bill, however, helped to establish the supremacy of Parliament which is very different. So different that in 1941 Lord Wright said: "In the Constitution of this country there are no guaranteed or absolute rights."

This is an appalling state of affairs, although Members of Parliament insist of course that as the elected representatives of the people they are best placed to defend our rights and liberties. History could be said to support their claim, apart from little trespasses such as deporting men half way round the world for stealing sheep. Even Americans, who have every right to be proud of their Bill of Rights, have argued that British liberties have been well protected.

The American Bill of Rights certainly did not defend the freedom of rights of the black community much before 1954. Prejudice and hypocrisy were too strong, but when the change did come, the Supreme Court restored the rights of the blacks under the Bill of Rights. The respect for the Bill was so powerful that a social revolution was won with relatively little violence.

The Supreme Court did more than that. Under the late Chief Justice Earl Warren it in effect rediscovered the Bill of Rights and used its protection wherever human rights were threatened. Lord Justice Scarman believes that the time has now come to seek similar protection here. This is necessary, he said last week, in the first of the Hamlyn lectures because in the temporary world there are challenges, social, political and economic, which will destroy English law if it does not rise to them.

"We see no reason why the answer should not be a new constitutional settlement; entrenched or fundamental laws, protected by a Bill of Rights—a constitutional law which it is the duty of the courts to protect even against the power of Parliament."

In other words, there must be a constitutional restraint placed upon the legislative power which is designed to protect the individual citizen from instant legislation, conceived in fear or prejudice and enacted in breach of human rights.

"Without a Bill of Rights protected from repeal, amendment or suspension by the ordinary processes of a bare Parliamentary majority controlled by the government of the day, human rights will be at risk."

The difficulties will be immense. Enshrined laws are alien to the British Constitution. No Parliament can legislate for future Parliaments, and apart from the theory and practice of a majority of members being persuaded to diminish their collective sovereignty? Such questions and answers have been well rehearsed over the centuries. As Lord Justice

Louis Heren



**Have we overstepped the mark this Christmas?**

When fashion in the late eighteenth century began to turn from snuff to tobacco, the firm of Fribourg & Treyer, sifting their regret at the passing of an age, went so far as to become in 1796 the earliest importers into Britain of the Havana cigar.

In 1880, however, when one of the partners ventured to suggest the importation of wine, nearly ninety years were to pass before the first hogsheads arrived from Bordeaux to be bottled and sold under the House label.

Comfortably established at the highest level of discerning market, the firm was never one to piroette at fashion's whim. Imagine, therefore, the soul-searching that must have taken place before the first box of cigarettes was tentatively displayed upon the well-worn shelves at 34 Haymarket.

Imagine also the feelings of the earliest partners if they could have seen Fribourg & Treyer No. 1 Filter de Luxe cigarettes offered at Christmas, not only of premises but at other tobacco establishments. It is perhaps fortunate that the occasion comes but once a year.

FRIBOURG & TREYER 34 Haymarket, London SW1  
No. 1 Filter de Luxe is available direct from 34 Haymarket, London SW1  
at £4.50 for 200 including postage and packing.

Please send for the rather distinctive catalogue of our full range of cigarettes, cigars, tobacco and smokers' requisites, house wines and other fine products.

MIDDLE TAR

Manufacturers' estimate October 1974 of groups defined in B.M. Government tables.

EVERY PACKET CARRIES  
A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

## The Labour Party's favourite riddle: When is a crime not a crime?

Bernard Levin

Reports from the bedside of Mr Roy Jenkins are grave; his condition, which has been diagnosed as a disorder of the larynx known as *intelligentia nervosa*, and which has effectively prevented him from saying anything of any particular consequence for some months, is definitely giving rise to concern, at any rate on the part of his friends, and although the doctors still hold out every hope of a complete recovery, it can hardly escape remark that they are now insisting on payment in advance. Mr Jenkins would, of course, make an admirable head of one of the more attractively situated Cambridge colleges, and if it comes to that he would probably make a very capable billiard-marker, taxidermist or actuary, but there are more important, and more useful, stations in life to which it may well please the nation to call him provided the nation does not entirely forget his existence; if he could manage, from time to time, to signal that he is still with us—perhaps by twitching discreetly—it could do no harm, and might possibly do much good.

With which toast I couple the name of Mr Reginald Prentice, a man of increasingly attractive mettle, not to say metal. He has made a number of speeches lately which have added greatly to his political stature, and it is significant that neither his admirers nor his opponents seem to think of him as a Jenkinsite, though of course most of his beliefs and views are very close to those of Mr Jenkins; Mr Prentice is clearly a man who sails under his own flag, and clapping the telescope to my good eye I discern on that flag the words "discretion", "premature" and "exacerbate" struck-through and replaced by "principle", "important" and "now".

And no principle could be more important now than the subject of Mr Prentice's most recent public statement, in which he sharply criticized the attitude of the Labour Party conference in its debate over the Clay Cross councillors and the imprisoned Shrewsbury thugs. What is then Parliament to do? It might first try to define its own supremacy. Dr F. A. Mann wrote in the March 20, 1972, issue of the *New Law Journal*:

"It is, of course, not to be doubted that Parliament is the ultimate and supreme power in the land and by a simple majority can bring about far-reaching changes. But if the doctrine were intended to mean that Parliament can give effect to any change of whatever kind and that any and every enactment by Parliament necessarily has the character of binding law, then, with great respect and notwithstanding much verbal authority to the contrary, serious doubts would have to be

"The absolute omnipotence of Parliament has not been put to the test for some hundreds of years. Therefore not too much importance should be attached to what may be a mere formula in need of extensive qualification."

The test will no doubt come if and when the Court of Human Rights invalidates an English law. Would Parliament repeal the offending statute; if not, would the courts refuse to continue to apply it? To do otherwise would surely offend the judicial conscience.

A confrontation between Parliament and the law cannot altogether be ruled out unless the judges are to be expected, because of the supremacy of Parliament, to enforce a law which they know to be contrary to the country's solemn international undertakings, and which would be universally condemned. This is unthinkable.

Inevitably, it would seem, the European Convention on Human Rights will become the higher law in this country. Surely it would be sensible for Parliament to recognize that supremacy is not absolute omnipotence, and enact a new Bill of Rights.

The framers would not have to take a leap into the dark. Apart from the European Convention there is the American Bill of Rights, some of whose provisions can be traced back to our 1689 Bill. One can be sure that the spirits of Cromwell and Coke as well as Mason and Jefferson would applaud them if they sought guidance from this noble example of Anglo-American constitutional law for Britain.

These apprehensive voters were confident enough on Sunday to revert to a more genuine voting pattern, with Mr Karanamanis firmly in control of government, the king's assurances that the monarchy offered greater stability than the republic sounded somewhat hollow.

Royalist propaganda was of poor quality and small calibre.

The full brunt of the campaign tell on King Constantine him-

self, whose first television appearance marked an emotional swing in his favour.

The effect, however, was not upheld by the second broadcast 48 hours before polling, or by the paucity of the ideological arsenal deployed by the monarchists in the face of a vigorous and sustained dialectical propaganda campaign by the anti-monarchs.

It is now clear that the vehemence of the campaign against King Constantine was aimed at pinning down his share of the vote to a level that would definitely dispense with the monarchy issue once and for all. The results seem to have vindicated this sledge-hammer approach to the extent that many anti-monarchist leaders say there is no reason why King Constantine and his family should not return to Greece as private citizens. The government has urged the ex-king to wait for a while.

King Constantine was mainly blamed for his confrontation with the late Prime Minister, Mr George Papandreou, in 1965, which led to a period of government supported by majorities engineered by the palace in evident defiance of the popular will. His opponents pressed the argument that King Constantine's promises now to respect the people's will were worthless in view of this record. Royalist propaganda failed to counter this convincingly.

King Constantine may have missed a last chance for a bigger vote by overlooking the principal disadvantage of the monarchy in any plebiscite, one that was bound to give the Greeks a feeling of political claustrophobia: The fact that they can change a bad president by voting him out, but not a bad king, except by force.

The king had been urged by

afraid to open their doors at night in case they are mugged". What is more, even if there were an important distinction of kind between the Clay Cross offenders and the muggers, there is certainly none between the muggers and the Shrewsbury thugs, a pair of brutal gangsters prepared to use violence to intimidate those who would not do their bidding.

But Mr Prentice's remarks were chiefly directed at the Labour Party in conference, and via that forum to the Labour movement as a whole; and in that respect they were even more important, even more urgently necessary, and even more worthy of the most widespread support. The fact that must be faced is that we are very rapidly sliding into a situation in which crime of almost any kind is being defended, applauded and encouraged provided it can be said to advance the cause of left-wing politics, or provided it is committed by or on behalf of the trade union movement. What is more, the defence, applause and encouragement are coming from supposedly reputable Labour politicians and supposedly responsible trade union leaders, and what is more still, many Labour politicians and union leaders who ought to be actively opposing this tendency are doing no such thing; Mr Prentice drew attention to the fact that the speakers from the platform of the Labour conference "made no attempt to refute these views", and it is clear that the tacit connivance (largely for political reasons) on the part of the Government, Labour Party and trade union movement has already gone far beyond anything that can be excused as the activities of the lunatic fringe.

The Clay Cross councillors and the Shrewsbury thugs are in the forefront of the discussion, but it is not so long since the case of the five dockers who defied the law for political ends; on that occasion, Mr Prentice spoke up strongly and admirably against the attempt to paint them as a reincarnation of the Tolpuddle Martyrs, and thus provoked the ire of Mr Eric Heffer.

Nor is that by any means all. Within the last few weeks we have seen dustmen in Kensington and Chelsea taking industrial action on grounds which included the fact that some of their number were being questioned, and later charged, in connection with an alleged "protection" racket. I do not, of course, know whether those questioned or charged were or were not guilty of

any offence, and naturally make no comment on that; but the point is that there seemed to be an assumption that it is wrong for trades unionists to be subject to the law at all, and that if the law so much as approaches them industrial action is called for. An even more flagrant example of the same attitude occurred when the police were attempting to check the practice, at Heathrow Airport, of stealing gigantic quantities of goods from suitcases while these are being loaded and unloaded from aircraft. Industrial action followed, and on that occasion one union official (there is, of course, no reason to suppose that he was himself in any way involved in the stealing) actually hinted, no too subtly, that there might be violence done against anyone found taking part in the thwarting of the thieves.

Such episodes suggest that there is a widespread, and growing, belief that

stealing from the holds of aircraft, or forcing ratepayers to give money to

their premises, is a kind of legitimate

"peril" that goes with the job and

the union card, and that the weight

of industrial action is properly brought

to bear to stop any interference

with it. That is bad enough just as it is

bad enough, but Clay Cross coun-

cillors should refuse to obey the law

and be encouraged in their refusal by

Mr Edward Short, who the dockers

say "only Hitlerites should be admired

by Mr Eric Heffer, and that the Shrews-

bury criminals should receive such

massive support, couched in terms not

far removed from hero-worship, at the

Labour Party conference. But what is

even worse is that there is a growing

tendency on the part of Labour's lead-

ing figures to condone such offences

out of one corner of their mouths while

condemning them out of the other.

Which brings me back to the Attorney-

General. A month ago, I drew pointed atten-

tion to the situation of Mr Silkin vis-à-vis the Clay Cross affair. The

Attorney-General, when he was Shadow

Law Officer, was asked to advise on

the possibility of a Labour Government

retrospectively removing penalties from

such offenders as the Clay Cross coun-

cillors. In his advice, he wrote as follows:

An Act of Indemnity passed for this pur-

pose would, in my opinion, contravene all

constitutional practice and would set a dan-

gerous precedent. Moreover, the expression of an intention to pass such legislation in the event of such a party being returned to power could only be construed as an incitement to those concerned to refuse to obey the law; such expression of intention would therefore also set a dangerous prece-

dent... no Law Officer of the Crown,

of any political party, would be likely to

advise the Government of which he was

a member to initiate such legislation.

Nothing could be plainer, nothing could

be more correct; and nothing could

be more obviously make Mr Silkin's

resignation from his office unavoidable

should such legislation nevertheless

be promised (which it was) and enacted

(which it is now).

Mr Silkin's resignation did not come;

and I have now had confirmation that

it is not going to do so. And the method

adopted by Mr Silkin to oil out of his

inescapable obligation is so interesting,

and for that matter so revolting, that

I think it ought to be made public. Mr Silkin is arguing (I have a letter written on his behalf to one of my readers)

that his advice referred only to the

possibility of indemnifying the council

financially, and that since the

legislation is going to indemnify them

constitutionally (ie, by removing the

legal disqualifications from office im-

posed on them), the Government's

intentions do not conflict with the

advice he gave.

If Mr Silkin, or anyone else for that

matter, wants to know why politicians

and lawyers, let alone those who are

both at once, are sometimes held in the

most profound contempt by many

evidence, Promise of legislation, fol-

lowed by the legislation itself, to lift

from law-breakers the penalty for their

law-breaking; but when the man who so

holds is invited to live up to his own

statement of the law, he suddenly finds

that only lifting the monetary penali-





The final part of a Special Report to mark 10 years of independence

# Tanzania

## Railway construction time cut

Ian Rake

Development

Tanzanian railway provided Zambia with a new link to the Indian Ocean through Tanzania is now in its last stages of construction. The rail builders have made such good progress they started the line in that construction time looks as if it will be cut by the original estimate of four to four.

The railway crossed the Zambia border in 1973. Since then the line has been used to transport construction equipment and a nominal quantity of iron ore from Dar es Salaam port just over the border, where road work takes over.

Though the Zambian line was much easier than southern Highlands, or stretch between Mbumba Iakumbako in Tanzania, sent some last-minute difficulties and the line was finished in time for its tenth independence day on October 24 as had been fondly hoped. It is likely to be completed early next year.

It will then be needed to train staff and test the running of the goods traffic will not be carried until mid-way in 1975, and passengers before the end of the year.

question is still asked whether the line will ever be financially viable. Political power has always been most in past dreams of the line, though it was hoped that it would be economically viable.

Finally it was Cecil Rhodes who imagined the line as the essential link in his plan from the Cape to Cairo. His hopes ended in the middle of a swamp at Broken Hill, where the line ended. purely economic conditions took his line, not Tanzania, but through the Tanzanian and Zambian markets for its goods.

Protocols relating to the loan, survey and design were signed in Dar es Salaam in 1963, despite the unwillingness of the two presidents to drive their pickaxes

World Bank and other consultants. Later the break up of the Rhodesia railway system (jointly run by Rhodesia and Zambia) and finally seemed thoroughly justified.

Rhodesia's declaration of independence in November 1965 hastened him towards full commitment.

For Dr Kaunda the line allowed a clean break with the white south, freedom from political interference from Rhodesia, and the cementing of good relations with neighbouring Tanzania. President Nyerere was worried the line because it would help Zambia and provide a major opportunity for allowing guerrillas to operate. Zambia still found the Rhodesian route the quickest, most efficient and least costly of all. Until the year of closure Zambia sent 50 per cent of its exports and brought in 60 per cent of its imports through Rhodesia.

Rhodesia's border closure gave Zambia its final pretext to make a clean break. It took the opportunity to seal its frontier permanently and mount a giant rerouting operation. A team from the United Nations estimated that the problem could be overcome by sending most of Zambia's copper by the newly-carried highway to Dar es Salaam. But the road transport was not adequate, and the Benguela railway took even-increasing tonnages and carried almost the whole of Zambia's copper exports before the port of Lobito became congested in August 1963.

The Benguela railway has built its own new extension to the Cuban railway which cuts out the old and twisting route and steep gradient which limited the capacity of the line. The opening of Cuba in October has increased the capacity of the line by 45 per cent in addition to the vastly increased tonnages that it was already carrying after the Rhodesia port closure. So if Lobito port returns to normal Benguela could handle nearly the whole of Zambia's current trade.

At the same time Malawi is doing everything it can to encourage Zambian traffic. Already much goes by road to the Malawi railhead at Salima, but the Malawi Government is now to extend its railway to the Zambezi border, very close to where the Tanzanian line passes.

Thus Zambia, which was desperate for effective rail export routes at the time Tanzania was started, now seems that it has an interesting variety of alternative choices. There is even the chance that if Rhodesia and Zambia were not happy at the moment, they could go back to its old routes through Rhodesia to the uncluttered port of Beira in Mozambique.

Meanwhile there are additional problems at Dar es Salaam port where the Tanzanian railway finished. For three years the port has suffered from congestion. Despite heavy investment in new berths and handling equipment the congestion today is as bad as ever. Only recently the United Kingdom shipping conference applied a 30 per cent surcharge on all export traffic to match the 30 per cent already imposed on imports.

A major difficulty at the port is the location of the berths. The theory is that Tanzania traffic should use the southern end of Dar es Salaam docks while East African Railways uses the northern end. But when ships have been waiting for weeks for berthing space they will want to off-load all cargo, regardless of its final destination. If the cargo for the two systems gets mixed up congestion is likely to be worse, because the experience of the past five years shows that the Dar authorities cannot even handle a steady flow of traffic for one system.

Thus it seems highly likely that Tanzania will by no means become the sole solution to Zambia's logistic problems. The line will certainly be useful and efficient, but Dar es Salaam is likely to be a continuing difficulty. But the railway is bringing new hope for industrial and mineral development in south-west Tanzania.

The Chinese have just granted a £25m loan for a survey and preliminary operations that could lead to the creation of an industrial complex based on the Kivira coal and Songwe coal fields and the Chunya iron ore deposits. The Chinese would be prepared to build the 250km railway between the two mineral finds and link it to Tanzania.

For Zambia the railway represents a realistic opportunity to break away from established trading routes through minority-ruled countries to the south. For Tanzania the railway offers an opportunity to strengthen relations with Zambia; but in addition, a chance to open up a thinly populated region of the country.

If the Government fulfills its promise to the port of Dar es Salaam

the early 1960s a World Bank study was made of the railway's feasibility, an objection advanced was that the low level of development in south-east Tanzania would not justify the heavy expense of the railway. In the Tanzanian view, this argument could easily be turned on its head; proved to be correct. Tanzania and Zambia are changing the terms equally and repayment of a long-term Chinese loan; but the two African countries approached the scheme with slightly differing objectives.

To make advantage of these will require more spending and the Government's long-term development plans envisage the possibility of iron ore mining on a large scale and integrated steel-making.

Tanzania had studied the implications of the railway project long before the Chinese were thought possible donors of the initial capital loan. The initial plans date from the colonial era in Africa, before the People's Republic of China was founded.

Both Tanzania and Zambia made serious attempts to interest western financial backers in the railway, and

Tanzanian ministers were almost startled when China first gave signs of a willingness to help on the necessary large scale. It is arguable that the Chinese decision and the western powers' refusal is comparable with Russia's decision to help build the Aswan Dam in Egypt; but the truth cannot safely be judged for many years to come.

It certainly allows time for the building of accepted trade routes which are not easily challenged by world competitors, particularly if China is willing to maintain competitive low prices. China is as much entitled as any country to sell goods to Tanzania; but with official trading on the high scale necessitated by the size of the railway labour force, it becomes imperative for Tanzanian importers to select their purchases more carefully at Chinese trade fairs.

It was almost inevitable in the early days of the arrangement that unsuitable goods were sometimes bought and had to be pushed through the machinery of Tanzanian state trading.

President Nyerere was impressed with the discipline he saw in China and has said that African peasants and workers could bow out gracefully. The early indications are that this pattern will be followed for the railway scheme. China has also given training in China to African railwaymen and they, rather than the visiting technicians, will be the initiators of the task of running the railway. The Chinese in Tanzania have also acted modestly and with strict personal and political discipline so that their impact outside government circles has been less noticeable than their numbers would suggest.

China has had impact in Tanzania on consumer trading, although it is early to assess the long-term result. As a part of the loan agreement it was decided that Tanzania (and Zambia) would finance local costs, particularly for labour, through the importation of Chinese goods to be sold for profit, predominantly through state-controlled stores.

This created for China an immediate market which it could scarcely have hoped to gain so soon after independence when, consumers in Tanzania were so strongly conditioned towards British-made or British-style goods. The arrangement has also entrenched a civil engineering skills.



Chinese and Tanzanian officials watch the first train running on the Tazam railway.

## Incentive to pursue regional growth

by Michael Wolfson

The world takes note of the Tanzanian railway much less because it is a new transport route in a strategic area than because it represents massive Chinese aid projects—nearly half the money offered to sub-Saharan Africa in the past year. Tanzania and Zambia are changing the terms equally and repayment of a long-term Chinese loan; but the two African countries approached the scheme with slightly differing objectives.

For Zambia the railway represents a realistic opportunity to break away from established trading routes through minority-ruled countries to the south. The administrative role of Dar es Salaam as the nation's capital is to be transferred to Dodoma in the centre of the country. The railway is also an incentive to the Government to pursue its policy of encouraging regional growth in the south-eastern part of the country.

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## ADVERTISEMENT

# THE UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM

## 1961-1974

### 13 YEARS OF PROGRESS

As Tanzania's ruling Party (TANU) celebrates its 20th birthday, the University of Dar es Salaam is 13 years old.

The Foundation year coincided with the year Tanganyika got its Independence—1961. On 25th October 1961 the University College Dar es Salaam was born with an intake of 14 students into the faculty of Law. Indeed this was a step forward in TANU's efforts towards becoming self-reliant in high-level manpower. The college, which was one of three Colleges forming the University of East Africa up to 1970 was temporarily housed at Lumumba Street in a four storey building belonging to ANU. This clearly shows TANU's strong desire to see to it that an institution of higher learning was established in the newly independent Tanganyika without delay.

In June 1964 the College moved to the present site—The Present Hill Site—The Present campus—13 kilometres from the city of Dar es Salaam. The buildings at the new campus were formally opened in August 1964 by Mwalimu J. K. Nyerere the President of the party who is also the President of the United Republic of Tanzania and at the same time the Chancellor of the University.

By the year 1963 the initial intake had more than doubled. It had risen from 14 students to 34 students per academic year. In 1964 the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences was opened. This was followed by the Faculty of Science in 1965. The expansion did not end there. In 1968 the Faculty of Medicine was established by upgrading the former Dar es Salaam School of Medicine, and the Chancellor of the University of East Africa conferred degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of East Africa to the first group of 15 graduates.

The Faculty of Agriculture was established in 1969 at Morogoro, 200 kilometres from the city of Dar es Salaam. At the moment this Faculty is offering a forestry course as well.

By 1969, the University College, Dar es Salaam, had produced a total of 539 graduates in the following disciplines: 221 had qualified in Law, 268 in Arts, 35 in Science and 15 in Medicine and Surgery.

On 1st July, 1970, each of the three Colleges of the University of East Africa became a separate University. This was surely a sign of expansion, as the 30 million East Africans could not be adequately served by only one University. Looking at the University of Dar es Salaam in an East African context, there is the Inter-University Committee for East Africa. This Committee had been set up for the purpose of maintaining academic cooperation and continued Academic Communication between the University of Dar es

Salaam and the University of Nairobi in Kenya and Makerere in Uganda.

The establishment of the University of Dar es Salaam meant that Tanzania had reached a stage where it could produce its high level manpower in circumstances and under conditions wholly decided and guided by the National Ethic. Like any other University in the world, the University of Dar es Salaam has the duty to teach, train and do research. Teaching and other related activities like research are geared to the needs of Tanzania. Tuition is given in the context of the policy that "education must take place within the context of a society in which every member contributes by his work to the well-being of the community as a whole."

Besides the other five faculties mentioned, the Faculty of Engineering was started last year with an intake of 61 students. This Faculty offers a four year undergraduate course leading to the award of Bachelor of Science (Engineering) Degree of the University of Dar es Salaam. Facilities will be provided in the near future for higher degree courses to be offered in Engineering.

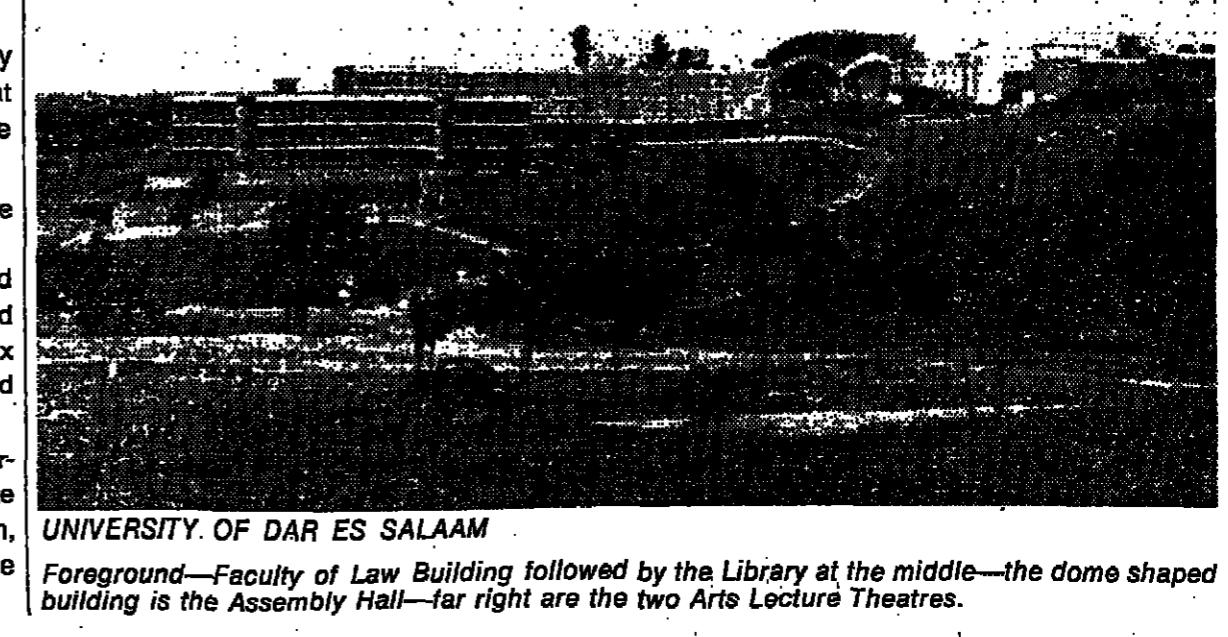
Students registered in the University for undergraduate courses at the moment amount to about 2,500 and 182 are registered for higher degrees.

The Faculty of Arts and Social Science has two research bureaux—namely Economic Research Bureau (E.R.B.) and Bureau of Resources Assessment and Land Use Planning (BRALUP). These bureaux concern themselves primarily with applied research in their relevant fields.

There are four Institutes at the University of Dar es Salaam namely the Institute of Adult Education, Institute of Education, Institute of Kiswahili Research and the Institute of Development Studies.



The Chancellor conferring a Degree on a Graduand



UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM

Foreground—Faculty of Law Building followed by the Library at the middle—the dome shaped building is the Assembly Hall—far right are the two Arts Lecture Theatres.



Two of the six halls of residence typical



الآن من الأصل

## on eland farm . . .

wild eland are perhaps the shyest of all Africa's animals. Yet at this farm, on the slopes of Mount Mwanga, they eat out of your hand. The small herd pioneer project to establish how easy it would be to stoke Tanzania's teeming wildlife, and convert it much-needed protein for human consumption.

Experiments, carried out by a local wheat farmer, Mr Fox, in conjunction with the Mweka Wildlife College at Moshi, have shown that the eland is by far the suitable candidate for domestication. It takes quickly to milk, it is hardy and it is much more efficient than domestic steer at converting food into weight. This to confirm experiments carried out in the Soviet Union, where it is believed there are more than a million in captivity.

Nduimet Farm eight calves have already been born successfully, and the adults are in good shape. A fully adult male can weigh up to 2,000 lb, compared with a maximum of about 1,700 lb for a steer, and they are more resistant to East Coast fever and other sicknesses. They can do with less water than domestic cattle and can make a living in much poorer conditions. Meat has an additional advantage in that it is of calorific value and therefore good for dieters. Its content of milk is said to be good for heart patients and the treatment of ulcers.

Fox has had less success with his efforts to try to domesticate wildebeests, a million of which roam the open just a hundred miles away. Although they are larger than eland they reject human handling, and do not like kindly to domestic animals either. Of the first "herd" of four three have had their horns cut, which is hardly surprising since they have killed sheep, broken a cow's leg and impaled a horse.

Mr Fox still believes that nearly every wild animal is amenable to domestication. Once the problem of capture become he sees no reason why we should not one day be ordering an elephant T-bone or half a pound of filet of oryx.

A. H.



## New wildlife parks created since independence

Tanzania's leaders have long tenth of the country is set aside for wildlife.

In these wild places no human habitation is allowed, except for the game headquarters and tourist lodges; the only distinction between parks and reserves is that hunting concessions could be granted in the latter, but since the ban placed on all hunting last year there is now in theory no difference between the two wildlife areas.

These wild creatures are not only important as a source of wonder and inspiration, but are an integral part of our natural resources and of our future food and wellbeing."

President Nyerere went on: "In accepting the trusteeship of our natural resources we solemnly declare that African countries, although we will do everything in the economic benefits of our people to make sure that children's grandchildren will be able to enjoy this and precious inheritance."

At that time millions enjoyed Tanzania's varied scenery, flora and fauna from the majestic dotted crater of Ngorongoro to the annual migration of the Serengeti.

**Area of 13,000 square miles**

statistical terms conservation achievements since independence have been considerable. Eight new national parks have been created, the latest one, the Serengeti, the only existing at independence, they cover an area of approximately 13,000 square miles.

The game reserve of Selous, Rungwa and Biharamulo and a cover a similar area, at altogether nearly a certain species, particularly

the cheetah and the rhinoceros. It is strongly rumoured that government officials, police and even the army are implicated. A European warden, appointed to lead a special anti-poaching squad, had to leave the country after his life had been threatened.

The parks officials have to hope that the real poaching culprits, the organizers and middlemen, and not the impoverished peasant who pulls the trigger (or more often than not draws the bow) are brought to book and sentenced. In the meantime they are conducting a campaign to educate Tanzanians in the appreciation of their heritage.

### Lions kill children

In a country where village children are still frequently killed by lions, hyenas and other predators and where crocodiles are regularly trampled by herds of elephants it is a daunting task to persuade people that animals should be preserved and admired. But mobile film units are being commissioned to show films about wildlife around the country. Organized groups of Tanzanians are allowed into the parks free and their transport to the parks is being subsidized, and children's wildlife painting competitions are being held.

In recent years Tanzanian wildlife has suffered from a decline not only in its scale, poaching. Hunting "for the pot" has long been customary, and has not seriously affected the animal population. But the huge rise in world prices for such trophies as ivory and skins has introduced a new commercial element into poaching.

Gangs using vehicles,

modern weapons and a good intelligence system are making serious inroads into

certain species, particularly

A.H.



bras crossing the Serengeti National Park road in Tanzania. The tree of knowledge. Schoolchildren learn the advantages of national parks and conservation.

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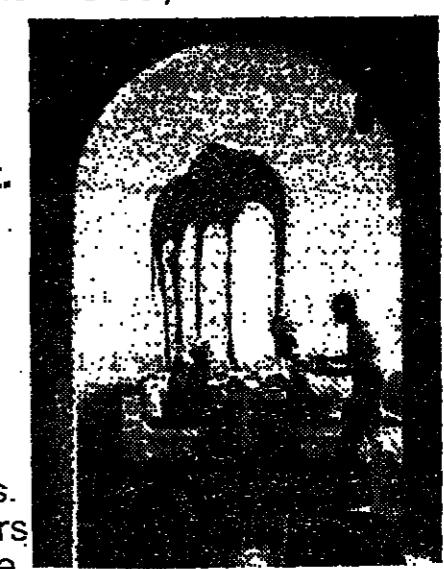
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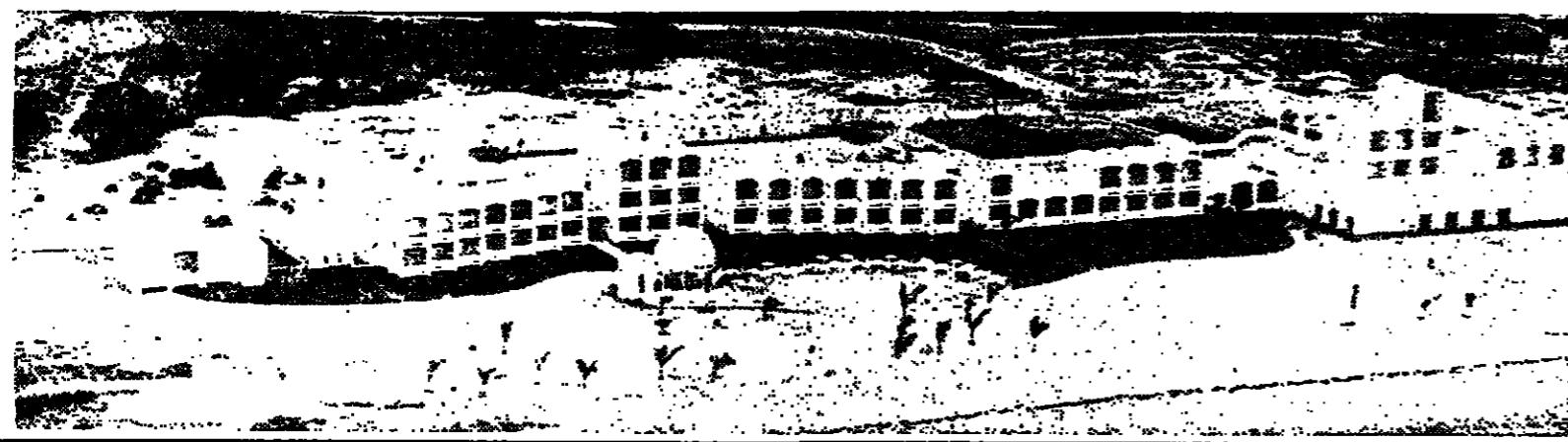
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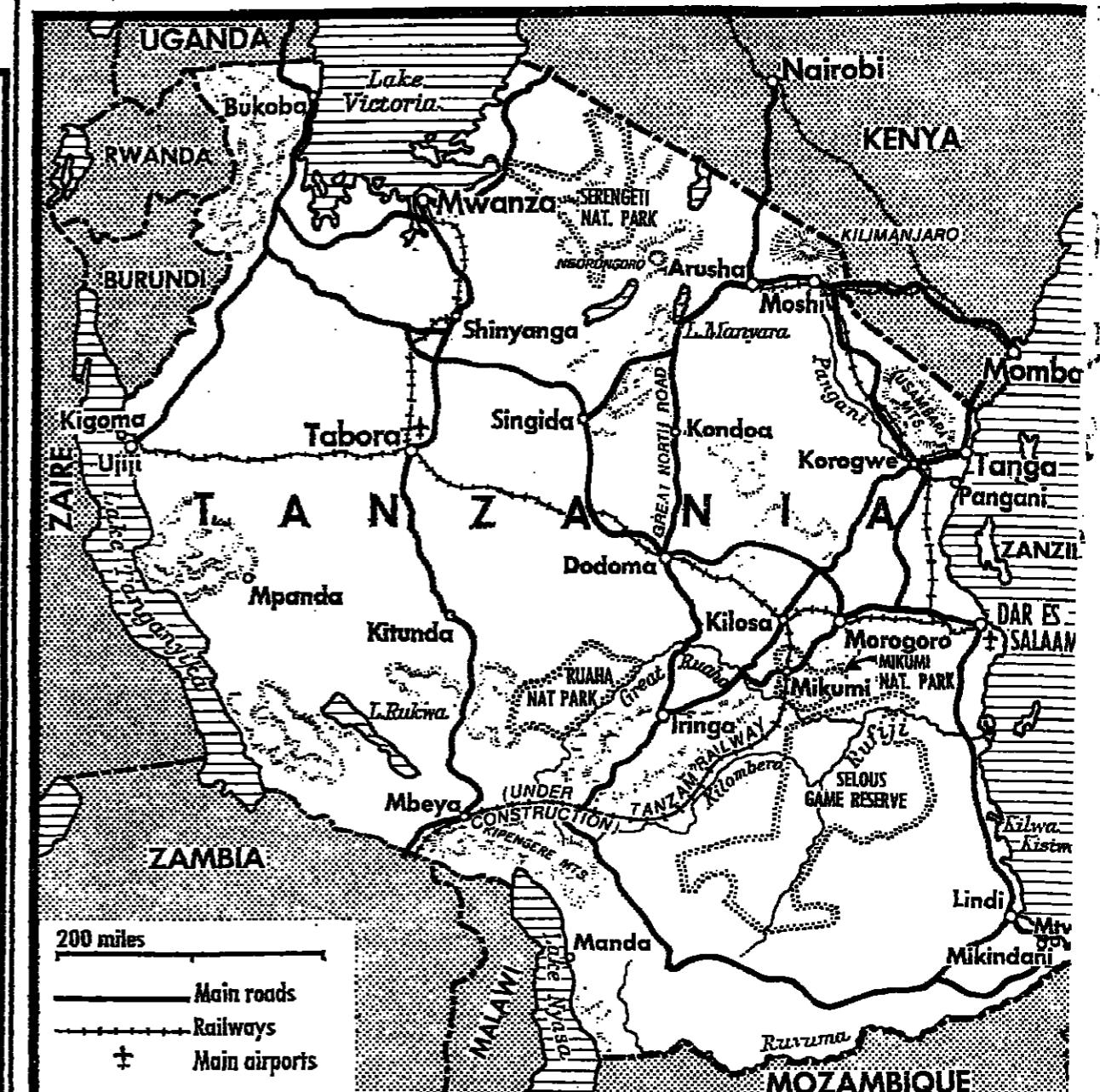
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### Unmatched scenery to lure the tourist

by John Young

The first question any visitor to Tanzania is likely to ask is why Kenya seems to get all the publicity. A simple answer is that Kenya has, in 10 years of independence, gone flat out to sell itself to tourists at every level, and the more the merrier. Tanzania, on the other hand, has taken a more equivocal view, and the Government may at times have given the impression that it regards tourists as a necessary evil.

Officials, however, are at great pains to emphasize that this is emphatically not the case. "Visitors are always most welcome", says Mr M. K. Nataani, the Government's tourist representative in London. "But we are opposed to mass tourism on a scale like Spain." He tactfully avoided mentioning parts of Kenya, where charterloads of holidaymakers are deposited at beach hotels, few of them with any apparent interest in Africa other than as a place to acquire a winter sun tan.

Suggestions that the people of Tanzania are anti-European and hostile to visitors are as absurd as the reports that the country is some kind of puppet Chinese state with Mao's soldiers peering out from under every thorn bush. Courtesy and friendliness are for one thing, totally put off keeping with the cheerful, happy-go-lucky East African character. Moreover, in all Africa it would be harder to find a country which has preached and practised greater tolerance or tried harder and more successfully to avoid sectarian antagonisms.

It is an astonishingly beautiful country. Comparisons with its neighbours may be invidious—Kenya, Zambia and, in happier times, Uganda—all have their own special attractions. But in some respects Tanzania is unmatched. The volcanic scenery of the northern region, dominated by the great white cone of Kilimanjaro, is extraordinary. The national parks are among the finest in the world, including Serengeti which contains the greatest concentration of wildlife in Africa.

Without any doubt the greatest "safari" of all is the round trip from Arusha by way of Lake Manyara, the Ngorongoro crater, the Olduvai gorge and Serengeti. Four or five days are really needed to do the trip in comfort, as the roads are not good, although perfectly passable in an ordinary saloon car. There is a beautiful hotel at Lake Manyara, built on a hilltop with spectacular views over the lake and the intervening valley, which is a national park.

Even more breathtaking is the view from the great picture windows of the hotel perched on the rim of Ngorongoro.

It is worth making a slight detour off the main road to visit the Olduvai gorge, where Dr Leakey made his famous discoveries which completely revolutionized all theories about the origins of mankind. There is not a great deal to see, apart from some rather curious rock formations, but the eerie silence of the place is spellbinding.

Tanzania offers more than 900 miles of clean white sandy beaches fringing the warm Indian Ocean. Most of the coast hotels are in the Dar es Salaam region, but recently some development has taken place on Mafia island, where there is said to be excellent deep-sea fishing.

Zanzibar has not always had the easiest of relations with the rest of the country since the amalgamation soon after independence. At one time the authorities took a dim view of visitors, demanding all sorts of extra documents.



One of the coast hotels at Dar es Salaam, where the ho

maker can find a mellow, relaxed atmosphere that contrast

the Europeanized bustle of Nairobi.

mention and delays. However, we are now assured that travel to the "island of spices" is straightforward, uncomplicated and encouraged.

Dar itself has a mellow, relaxed charm quite different from the Europeanized bustle of Nairobi. The grandest hotel is the Kilimanjaro; but it is often a good idea to eat away from the main hotels in some of the smaller restaurants. Africa is not renowned as a gourmets paradise, but I have pleasant memories of dining on lobster and Chablis for several nights running and at a price only a fraction of what would be paid in Europe.

Although still a long way behind Kenya in numbers of visitors, tourism in Tanzania is making headway. Last year

foreign exchange earnings to support the new a

amounted to some 130m Tanzanian shillings (£8m), more African Airways than twice the figure four years earlier. A sore point

in Europe, Nairobi and I has been the fact that most other airlines are

arrive in Kenya by way of charter operations.

For the moment, Nairobi remains the principal entry. The return 2

day economy fare from Europe is £332.55 but

savings can be made taking package holidays.

These are worth carefully. If possible, get advice from s

who knows East Africa well. Some airlines only do inclusive pac

charter operations from the convenience of Nairobi to the

relative wilderness of northern Tanzania.

Government officials admit that the infrastructure is making headway. Last year

the cost of some 100 package holidays

is £332.55 but

these offer much value than others.

Government officials dependent guide to buys is badly needed.



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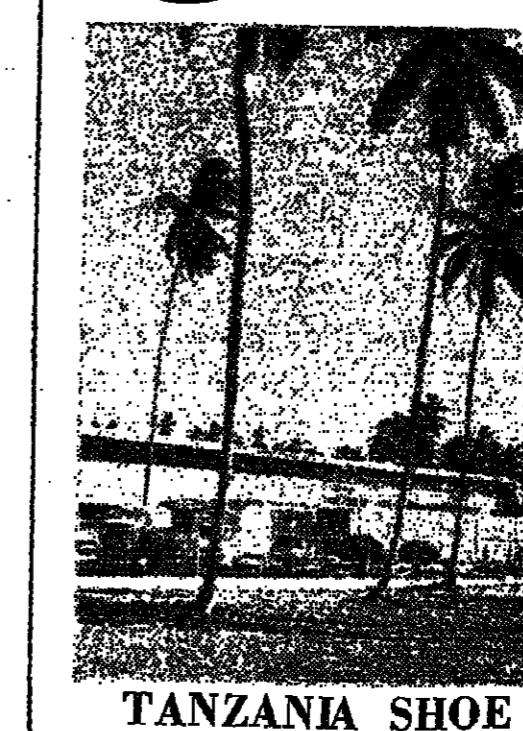
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## ,000 men vote to stay out as Leyland crisis alks begin

R. W. Shakespeare's British Leyland management began two days of talks yesterday with shop floor representatives about the financial situation which led to government intervention, the company's survival problems, it is again causing massive cut losses, took another

turn. The 1,000 strikers meeting at their plant in Coventry, Chrysler still has a strike by skilled millwrights in its car assembly and engines plants. They are demanding increased overtime rates for weekend working, but so far their dispute is having little effect on production.

Malcolm Brown writes: In London last night Sir Don Ryder, the new Cabinet Adviser on Industry, estimated that it would take about three months to prepare a full report on British Leyland, although there would be earlier interim reports.

He has been asked by Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, to prepare the report to help determine the size of state investment in the group.

Sir Don spent the day clearing up his affairs at Reed International, of which he was chairman and chief executive. Today he will move into the Cabinet Office.

Lord Stokes, chairman of British Leyland, and Mr John Barber, the group's managing director, were involved in a series of internal meetings at the group's London headquarters during the day.

Following the visit of Mr Barber to Spain over the weekend in an effort to sort out the delay in selling its Spanish operation to General Motors in a £25m deal, British Leyland said concern had been conveyed to the Spanish Prime Minister.

Worker participation: A call for a form of worker participation to be introduced at British Leyland if public money is injected into the company was made yesterday by nearly 100 Labour MPs, who signed a Commons motion which also urged that any financial support should also be on the basis of public participation.

British Leyland faces yet another threat to production in its engines factories in the UK, where the jobs of production workers are at risk due to industrial action by transport drivers working for dependent contractor. This meant that no completed vehicles can leave the plant and are being stockpiled.

A two-day meeting between management and shop floor

## VT board ady to act Meriden

Alfred Brown, chairman of Villiers Triumph, the cycle group involved in Meriden workers' co-operation controversy, made it clear yesterday that unless a solution to the present impasse is soon, the group will be forced to take unilateral action. As a last resort this could be calling in the police to the Meriden blockade. What was described as a meeting of directors, however, was the board said group could not go on merely having £5m of its £12m blocked.

Dennis Poore, chairman of VT, had already told Mr that the group hoped to a decision by Christmas. At the Meriden plant been occupying the plant effort to put pressure on the management and to agree to their demands that the works remain closed. In action, which has refused to allow commercial motor cycles to be sold from the factory, has put them into conflict with us at the BSA plant at Heath, Birmingham.

## CORPORATE PLAN SURVIVAL

### IE CORPORATE PLAN FOR BRITAIN SURVIVAL

requent reference is made in public speeches to our country in a state of War Economy. This time the enemy is INFLATION—not an armed force.

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## Oldham Estates had £140,000 net loss

By Andrew Wilson

With accustomed brevity the accounts of Mr Harry Hyams's Oldham Estates, which controls Centre Point, reveal that pre-tax profits of the country's largest unquoted property group fell last year from £1.15m to £127,000. And at the net level, after an abnormal tax charge, there was a loss of £140,000. As usual no dividend has been declared.

Significantly, despite the malaise in the property sector, Mr Hyams states that while there have been no revaluations since June, 1972, and the end of March this year, any revaluation would not differ significantly from the balance-sheet total of £82.2m. The accounts do not incorporate any rental income from Centre Point which now appears to be approximately £1.5m.

No further details of the purchase price were revealed yesterday, although the consideration is thought to have been in excess of £5m. It is understood that Mr Bill Henderson, the insurance group's present chairman and managing director, will continue in office.

Ennies NV, a life and general insurance group with worldwide premium income of more than £120m a year, has paid the receivers "a substantial consideration" for acquisition of Triumph Insurance, which is chiefly involved in fire and accident underwriting. Triumph Insurance's premium income was running at over £12m last year and pre-tax profits were £1m.

The official index monitoring basic material and fuel prices climbed by almost 2.2 per cent in November to 228.6 (1970=100). This follows a jump of 3.4 per cent in the index during the preceding three months.

Significantly, more than half of the November increase in manufacturers' output prices was concentrated in the food industry.

A third series of statistics from the Department of Industry show an increase in the volume of retail sales in November. However, consumer spending has been erratic in recent months, and the underlying trend is flat, following the recovery in expenditure around the middle of the year.

The provisional estimate for the volume of sales last month

## Dutch group acquires Triumph Insurance

By Our Financial Editor

Triumph Insurance, a subsidiary of the finance and investment group Triumph Investment Trust, where receivers were recently appointed, has been sold to a major Dutch insurance group.

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Ennies NV, which already has an insurance offshoot in the United Kingdom—the New First Netherlands Insurance—has been anxious for some time to expand its activities in the British market, and the acquisition of Triumph Insurance is part of this policy.

At least one British insurance group had approached the receivers about the company in the past week.

Since Triumph Investment Trust went into receivership following the collapse of a support operation for its banking subsidiary G. T. Whyte, the group's metal trading and processing business, International Metals & Ores, has been sold to Billiton for £1.35m.

Offices are believed to have been received, too, for the group's unit trust management company and its overseas banking business. Last week it was announced that agreement in principle had been reached for the sale of the group's metal subsidiaries to private Dutch interests.

In the past three months the cost of primary foodstuffs to the food manufacturing industry has risen more than 14 per cent. Food materials have not followed the downward path set by many other commodities with the ending of the world boom.

Some other sectors of the economy have seen a considerable weakening in the upward trend of import prices over recent months.

Excluding the costs of fuel, food, drink and tobacco, the official index of material costs would have actually shown a slight decline in November.

Separate figures for completed manufactures leaving the factory showed a further marked increase in November, and the index of wholesale prices rose by 14 per cent to 165.0 (1970=100).

These wholesale prices have

## Surging import costs bring threat of fresh rise in food prices

By Melvyn Westlake

The cost of Britain's imported food has again begun to rise rapidly. This is certain to result in higher food prices in the shops within a few weeks.

Increasing world prices of several food items contributed substantially to a sharp jump in the basic material costs of manufacturing industry last month, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Industry.

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The provisional estimate for the volume of sales last month

takes the official index back to around 112.0 compared with 111.6 in October (1970=100). In the last four months the average volume of sales has been just above the average level of the second half of last year.

Taking the first 11 months of the year together, the average volume was 1 per cent below the average level in the corresponding period of 1973. This weak level of spending reflects the way rising prices are biting into the consumers' spending power.

It would appear that only the measures by Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor, in his July mini-Budget have prevented a real decline in the level of consumer spending.

In its latest forecast, the National Institute predicts a fall in consumers' expenditure of just under 0.5 per cent in 1975 compared with 1974.

### WHOLESALE PRICES

The following are the indices

(1970=100) of wholesale prices of manufactured goods and of basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry released by the Department of Industry yesterday. The figures are not seasonally adjusted, exclude purchase tax and value-added tax, but include revenue duties.

**RETAIL SALES AND HP**

The following are the seasonally

adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Industry.

**Sales by value (£m)**

**New credit extended (£m)**

	1972	1973	1974	Q1	Q2	Q3	1973	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1974	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Year	105.8	2,497					110.7	2,871				110.2	119.5	126.0		
Q1	102.1	575					104.8	612				107.3	120.1	133.3		
Q2	104.8						109.2	670				111.8	124.2	150.9		
Q3	107.3	538					110.2					110.6	129.1	167.6		
Q4	109.2						110.7	2,871				112.0	118.3	214.3		
							111.8	761				112.0	148.9	215.8		
							108.3	681				111.1	155.1	215.9		
							110.6	717				111.1	134.2	210.7		
							112.0	712				110.2	142.3	217.0		
							109.8	576				108.1	146.4	217.4		
							107.5	612				108.5	152.6	213.9		
							108.3	205				108.3	153.5	214.6		
							108.3	216				111.5	156.1	216.7		
							112.3	217				112.3	158.6	216.3		
							111.6	230				112.0	162.2	223.7		
							112.0					112.0	165.0	228.5		

### Australia plans tariffs to ease import problem

By Our Financial Staff

Shareholders of the old Rolls-Royce company will receive a further distribution of 15p a share on February 27, bringing the total distribution at that point up to 50p a share. This was announced at yesterday's annual meeting in London.

In addition, it is also possible that shareholders may receive a further distribution in the course of 1975. Last month's report from the joint liquidators of the company indicated that eventual payments could total as much as 50p a share. But one of the problems towards the end of a liquidation is that the final

realizations and settlements can take a long time to achieve.

In an attempt to conclude matters as fast as possible for smaller shareholders, the liquidators are investigating the possibility of establishing a realization company to hold the group's remaining trading investments and property assets.

Mr Rupert Nicholson, the receiver and one of the joint liquidators, told yesterday's meeting that he considered the view that the Government had paid too much for the aero-engine assets as an unfair one. He felt that the RB211 would prove a very good investment.

Financial Editor, page 21

### City jobbing firm will cease trading

Jobbers Berger and Gosschalk

has announced that it is to cease trading on December 23, although the company is currently operating profitably. The directors reached the decision after giving "long and deep consideration to continuing adverse business conditions".

Akroyd & Smithers is to take on a number of personnel from Berger and Gosschalk to staff the property, oil and paper books which it is now to start. Berger's mining finance people are to go

## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Whitcroft in sight of further peak year, but growth rate is slower

By Tony May

Although growth rates have slowed since last year's impressive leap forward at Whitcroft, pre-tax profits for the first half are 48 per cent up at £1.73m, and the board considers that the full year's results will show an increase over last year's record £3.14m.

The interim advance has been achieved on turnover up from £14.3m to £18.5m. Net profits

have risen from £637,000 to £835,000, and shareholders will receive a dividend of 2.47p gross (1.65p net) against 2.2p (1.54p). Attributable earnings are £828,000, against £1.6m, but this reflects an extraordinary item included a year ago of £1m, which is not balanced this time.

Plans for growth, both organic and by acquisition, are being pursued by this Manchester-based group, whose activities

include textiles, building, building supplies, engineering, and leather. Mr Ernest Gold, the chairman, says that further selective investments are planned in companies which are complementary to the present interests of the group, and stresses that adequate resources are available for the purpose. Also, additional cash flow should be significantly improved by the Chancellor's tax measures.

### Wm Jacks hit by German end

Though its share of associates brought in £529,000 (against nil), making a pre-tax profit for the 18 months to June 30 of £236,000 (against £51,000 for 12 months), as foreshadowed by William Jacks & Co at midway, its German losses have brought the group into the red.

Turnover for the 18 months was £8.25m (against £6.98m for 12 months). After charging extraordinary items of a loss of £548,000 (terminal loss on German venture), and against a loss of £58,000, the group deficit comes to £582,000.

### Jas Latham interim hopes dampened in sharp tumble

With first-quarter accounts to hand, together with sales figures for the first four months, shareholders of timber group James Latham were told in August, "so far, so good". But against the expectations of matching profits for the opening half to September 30, the result is a severe slump—more than halved—from £1.05m to £523,000 pre-tax on turnover slightly better-up from £9.37m to £9.47m. In response, the shares shed some 10p to close at 65p.

This half-time fall from expectations follows a similar experience for the preceding full year. Against hopes of some £2m pre-tax, the eventual outcome was a 31 per cent drop in the second-half, to finish with only a 12 per cent gain at £1.87m. Scant guidance is given on prospects for the remainder of the year, other than that stocks have been reduced by £1m since April 3 and forward contracts are now at a "very low" level.

## Stock markets

## Leading shares drift lower

Christmas came early to the Stock Exchange yesterday as the trading account spanning it began. Buyers were missing in the absence of anything cheerful in the weekend press and leaders drifted lower. Bargains marked on the London market totalled 5,302 against 4,214 on Friday and 4,869 a week ago, a thinness marked by an FT index which slipped 1.7 to 161.5. The Times index was down a further 0.69 to 63.65, a new "low" point.

ICI, Glaxo and Tube Investments fell by between 2p and 7p with Tubes suffering from redundancy rumours. Metal Box slipped for the same reason and with the additional factor of

short-time working in some factories, but ELMC held steady partly because the news of Mr Beau's intervention had already been discounted. In contrast Unilever rose on Amsterdam buying.

Other features included Guinness which went weaker ahead of result today, and James Latham and Hoveringham Gravels after disappointing trading news. Burton "A" dipped ahead of Thursday's annual profits with property sales cloaking special losses concerning Peter Robinson rationalization, the Boulogne closure and miscellaneous organization costs. The gamble is whether the dividend will be maintained.

Sundry bright spots were in evidence. Better than expected figures helped Trafalgar House and Shandon jumped 17p to 40p on the Twinkie merger terms. Hawthorn Leslie and Robb Caledon in shipbuilding moved ahead again on renewed competition hopes.

Gilts had a poor day. Prices fell back through the day by successive 1 or 1/16 points. There was no specific cause of the selling, but concern about sterling was one talking point as the effective depreciation rate neared new highs.

"Shorts" lost up to 1 point.

Losses in "longs" also were

generally of 1 point, with un-

dated stocks 1 point lower.

to £5.5m. Earnings a share

including non-recurring items moved up from 0.35p to 1 and the interim dividend raised from 0.4p to 0.5p. The board says that this not necessarily indicate a total for the full year. O books are generally satisfac-

### Level pegging at Caffyns

Conditions in the retail industry were difficult Caffyns throughout the half, but by developing the service and supplier aspects of business, the board said a marked effect on the results where there was a trading loss. But this was more than compensated for by an expansion in the profitable businesses of steel service centres and the foundry division.

Our prospects, the group says it intends to continue with its

rationalization and is in a healthy state to weather the economic difficulties ahead.

Taken half by half, the first six months saw profits leap from a low point of £31,000 to £246,000, while in the final leg the figure was almost doubled from £246,000 to £487,000.

Over the whole of last

the group's taxable profits

were £796,000, after turnover

from £20.3m to £19.4m

Good start by Ingra

Knitted garment

Harold Ingram, who lists

Home Stores among its

current year, said

he has increased his

market. Sales in the first

to October 31 jumped by

36 per cent from £2

3.6m while taxable profits

by 22 per cent from £503,

269,000. The interim di-

is raised from 1.25p to

1.5p net.

The Price Commission has agreed an increase in prices from October 1, and the board expects turnover for the second half to be up 25 per cent on last year.

### Stonehill Holdings

Squeezed between frozen selling prices and the higher cost of raw materials, labour and threshold payments, Stonehill Holdings' interim profits have slipped from £526,000 to £381,000. Turnover eased from £3.9m to £3.8m.

Although net profits are down from £252,000 to £182,000, the interim is raised from 2p to 2.25p gross, and from 1.4p to 1.5p net.

The Price Commission has agreed an increase in prices from October 1, and the board expects turnover for the second half to be up 25 per cent on last year.

### Reed's Belgian proj

A new company styled form Belgium has been f by the Reed Internation subsidiary Reed Building Pr and Tessenderlo Chemie, gian chemical manufacturer

It will be jointly owned operated from the E group's headquarters in sels. Celufarm products aular plastic extrusions f building and furniture tried and the new compa market in northern Euro

### Latest dividends

Company	Ord (and par values)	div	ago	date	Pay	Year's total
Allied Mills (51) Fin	6.5p	7.55	23/1	14.05		
Bickoh Hldgs (10p)	14.05	14.05	28/12	14.05		
Burjuntal Fin (S2.5) Int	90.05	80.05	—	—		
Caffyns (50p) Int	2.1	2.0	22/1	—		
Dubliners (5p) Fin	0.63	0.85	31/12	1.68		
E Bay Off (S2.5) Fin	50.05	55.05	29/1	55.05		
H Ingram (10p) Int	1.54	1.29	4/1	Nu		
Hn. Latham (25p) Int	NH	2.0	—	—		
Imperial (50p) Int	5.72	5.67	21/1	—		
MAM (10p) Int	0.5	0.6	—	—		
Permal (10p) Int	0.5	0.4	1/3	—		
Alfred Preedy (25p) Int	0.93	0.78	4/2	—		
Stonehill Hldgs (25p) Int	2.25	2.0	7/4	—		
Trafalgar House (25p) S Int	1.99	1.68	6/1	3.75		
Walker Crosweller (25p) Int	1.49	1.43	31/1	—		
Whitecroft (50p) Int	2.47	2.2	1.2	—		
J. Williams Caff (25p) Fin	1.84	1.0	—	2.49		
5 Cents. <sup>†</sup> For 18 months.						

### Ashbourne is taking CGT to court

Having secured legal advice, Ashbourne Investments has started legal proceedings against Corporate Guarantee Trust, Mr S. Barry and Mr L. Casper, in connexion with the purchase of Armoury Trust shares.

The statement accompanies the annual report of Mr F. Suggett, the chairman, in which shareholders are told that increased liquidity and the consequent reduction in bank borrowings will mean lower interest rates. However, it would be hazardous to predict the results for the year. He says that the board will spare no effort to get the bid situation and the consequences of any ruling by the Takeover Panel resolved, and once again make the group profitable.

In November, the board reported that trading results of the industrial companies showed some improvement; the banking subsidiary had "weathered the storm".

### Dares bright after opening

Stating that the first traditionally been less able than the final leg Estates, part of the Ste party interests, blames a loss influence on the sal better things are lookin the next six months. C over for the half to Ju £769,000 (£876,000), the loss was £125,000 agains fit of £166,000, and the buttable" slide into a £125,000 compared with

The seasonal influen board says, was aggravated by the decision to s some houses at low p May and June to demands of creditors co by the publicity surr the Stern Group. Bu sales in the second-h being agreed and comp normal profitable price is again no interim divi

### MPI sells Selmer

MPi Ltd has sold Selmer to Norlin Music £300,000, and the repay MPI of loans amount £425,000. At December the value of the assets be was £292,000.

The retail business in Cross Road, London-Musical Instruments i retained by MPi and t ceeds of the sale will mainly to reduce bor

### Stag Line optimist

Last year was the m cessful in Stag Line's with pretax profits from £287,000 to £1m. D. M. Robinson, chairm the forward fixtures group's fleet of four dr bulk carriers indicate satisfactory year. During the year the investigated possible p in North Sea gas. But so far they h identified any "si orientated" activity

## Fastest flight to the Far East.\* And the friendliest.

### MAS. Fastest to the heart of the Far East.

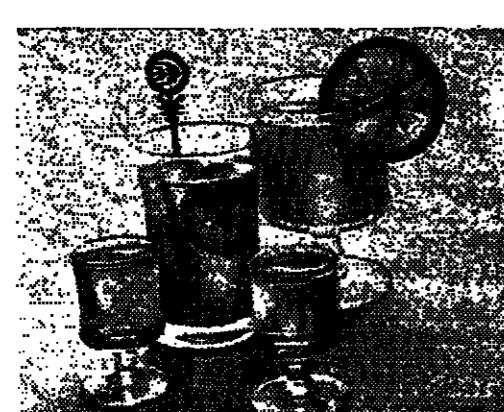
MAS. Malaysian Airline System. We'll jet you from London to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in the heart of the Far East in just over 14 hours!

So we get you there faster, and fresher. On both counts, that's good for businessmen and travellers who don't want to spend time and money on stopovers. MAS service and standards are already legendary around Asia. You will be flying there in modern Boeing Jet comfort.

### Fastest is friendliest, too.

Consider our prices for a start.

You'll discover that you won't find a friendlier fare. And the value increases when you add in such important extras as our complimentary refreshment service.



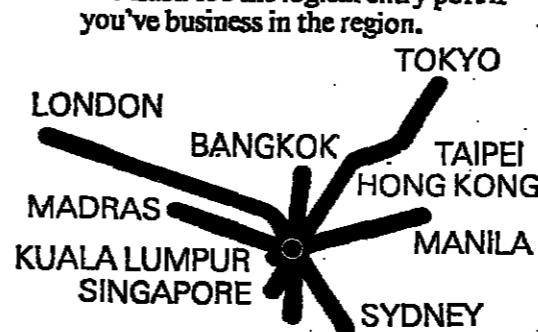
Apart from superb cuisine that includes the best of East and West, you've a wide choice of beverages, beers, spirits and wines. Remember it costs nothing to ask!

### Friendly, Golden Service.

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## PLA chief replies to criticism on charges

By Peter Hill

Complaints against Port of London Authority proposals to raise certain charges by 20 per cent from the beginning of next year, made in a letter circulated by the British Shippers' Council, have been attacked by Mr John Lynch, the PLA's director-general.

Mr Lynch said yesterday that he "regretted" the council's action in circulating the complaints and accused the organization of a lack of consultation — "the very thing about which they are complaining".

The proposals for increased charges, he said, were notified to the PLA Port Users' Consultative Committee — to which the Shippers' Council also belongs — on November 28. At the same time a general announcement had been made to ensure the widest numbers of port users were informed.

Timing of the committee meeting, he continued, gave its members two and a half weeks for discussion among its own members and the wider representation in the PLA. This would be considered along with the proposed increases in charges by the PLA board next week.

"It is remarkable that faced with current inflationary trends we are able to give as much as four weeks' notice of proposed price increases," he said.

"The PUCC was established eight years ago on PLA initiative, and it is a source of personal regret that we are now being criticized against the standards we set for ourselves, rather than standards which apply generally in British industry."

Nevertheless, Mr Lynch said, he hoped the Shippers' Council would continue as a member of the PUCC since he believed its withdrawal would not be in the best interests of either organization.

## Cammell Laird aims to meet the demand for oil products carriers

By R. W. Shakespeare

Basic changes in the techniques of moving oil and oil products, which are certain to gather momentum over the next few years, were described in a conference of industrialists from the shipping and oil industries at Chester yesterday.

The 100 delegates were told that the emphasis would be increasingly on the shipment of finished petroleum products.

The conference was organized by Cammell Laird, the Merseyside shipyard which, despite its current labour relations problems, is taking an optimistic view of its own potential to meet the demand for the new vessels needed to meet the changing needs of shippers.

Mr J. G. Day, Cammell's chief executive and managing director, told the conference that radical changes had become essential for survival because

### Electronic sales rose last year to £2,623m

Growth by the electronics industry during 1973 led to total sales of £2,623m, 12 per cent more than in 1972, according to the Electronics Economic Development Committee's annual survey of the industry published today.

It was led by the components sector (18 per cent) and consumer goods sector (16 per cent). This chiefly arose from the demand for colour television, which reached a peak in November 1973.

Although the industry re-established its pattern of growth in 1973, the home market experienced a much greater expansion. The resulting trade deficit was £268m, almost a four-fold deterioration over 1972.

Annual statistical review of the electronics industry, National Economic Development Office, London, £1.

### Ninian field's £30m platform order out soon

Announcement of the award of the second production platform contract for the Ninian field is expected shortly by Burmah Oil, managers for the field. The steel design structure is expected to cost between £25m and £30m and is due to be installed in 1977.

Speculation is that the contract will be placed with the Teesside-based Laing Pipelines, although Highland Fabricators of Nigg Bay were regarded as the main contenders.

A spokesman for Burmah yesterday would not comment on details of the successful tender.

There is also a growing feeling that oil companies are slowing up in placing orders for platforms for established North Sea fields against the background of the uncertainty created by the Government's policies.

caused partly by a continued increase in the demand for petroleum products but principally by the building of refineries in or closer to the oil-producing countries.

This latter development will mean that a significant quantity of oil will have to be carried, not in its crude state but in its product forms.

Mr M. W. Latham, director of Common Brothers Management Services, which was responsible for the worldwide survey, said: "A primary reason for the forecast growth in products traffic throughout this decade and beyond is the limitation on expansion of refinery capacity in the consuming areas on environmental grounds, reinforced by opposition to further extensive interference with channels and related waterfalls to accommodate even larger scale crude imports.

**Workers' co-op awaits factory lease**

A government-backed workers' cooperative at the Kirkby, Liverpool, factory of IPD Industrial has entered into a conditional contract to take over the works.

A High Court judge was told in Cologne yesterday.

**New money shop**

A money shop was opened yesterday in the City, managed and staffed exclusively by women. It is the fourteenth money shop this year to be opened by Western Trust & Savings.

The service is a separately managed section of the Manpower Services Commission specializing in senior posts.

While demand for middle level managers is shrinking, executive recruitment consultants report rising opportunities for outstanding executives with proven management records.

The service is to accept a voluntary cut in living standards which the rise in nationalized industry prices implies.

But because the social contract allows living standards to be maintained, "it is in direct confrontation with Government economic necessity". He says the budget was aimed at giving the social contract every chance of working by holding back pent-up inflation.

But he adds that after the winter wage round, some part of the high wage settlements will be officially taxed away by the relaxing of price curbs.

Dr Neild also predicts the possible introduction of oil import controls next year. He adds that if this becomes commonplace among oil-consuming countries, oil prices may drop in the next two or three years.

Leading article, page 15

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Leading article, page 15

important element of the company's development.

Another element in the company's planning is to supplement its existing European operations, which are based mainly on wholly owned subsidiaries, with further links with indigenous European companies.

SPL is talking at present with two companies on the continent, in one case on the subject of a possible acquisition and in the other on the formation of a joint company. Over the next few years, Mr Barnes forecasts, SPL will develop more as a multi-national company.

**Post Office system**

In developing computer-controlled telephone exchanges of the future, the Post Office is using a large IBM System 370 Model 168 computer at its Harmondsworth computer centre. This is handling the many very large simulations that are required in moving from the mixture of equipment that is today's telecommunications network to the proposed "System X" of the 1990s.

High power and large memory storage were needed for this work, plus a substantial multi-access performance to cope with many other interactive applications for

Post Office scientists and engineers.

The £2.5m system was delivered in April and May this year and began operating in June. Its use is being built up over 18 months; eventually it will take over from five other computers — two Burroughs 5500s, two Elliott 503s, and an Elliott 803B.

The new system will also take on the heavy load of interactive computing for which, up to now, the Post Office has depended on outside time-sharing bureaux. The corporation has been spending about £500,000 on this outside work recently.

**Honeywell prices up**

Honeywell has announced price increases for its Series 60 computers caused by "continuously escalating costs". General effect on complete systems range from five to 10 per cent on rental, and from six to 10 per cent on purchase.

Kenneth Owen

### Consumer price index lowered after US error

Washington, Dec. 9.—Lower figures for the Labour Department's consumer price index covering the months of April through to October are expected later this month.

These revisions will correct an error in computation, showing smaller pay increases for workers whose wages are linked to the indicator.

Mr S. Kennedy retires on December 31 as chairman of Church & Co. He is succeeded by Mr Ian B. Church. Mr Johnstone becomes chairman of A. Jones and Sons, Joseph Cheaney and Sons, and of Church's English Shoes (Canada) and its subsidiaries. Mr J. G. Church is appointed deputy managing director of Church & Co., and chairman of Church-Allan, the Canadian Corporation and its American subsidiaries and Church's English Shoes, Brussels.

Mr R. S. Edwards has resigned from the board of Sims Darby Holdings.

As a result of his appointment as Attorney General of the Isle of Man, Mr J. W. Corrin has resigned as a director of Isle of Man Enterprises.

Mr Michael W. Dodson has become finance director of Londale Universal Stations. Mr R. Grantham becomes commercial director of General Aircrafts (Aircrafts) and Mr R. Hallinan, Mr B. Smith and Mr C. Sykes become sales director, commercial director and finance director respectively at Universal Stations (Midland).

It is estimated that a 0.3 per cent rise in the index represents a one-cent-an-hour increase in pay, wages, benefits and costs

**£45m Air France loss**

Air France, the state-run airline, expects to return a loss of 500m francs (£45.5m) this year, up from previous estimates of a loss of 375m francs, newly appointed director-general M Gilbert Perol said in Paris yesterday.

## Herr Gerling expects to meet sale deadline

Herr Hans Gerling, owner of the Gerling insurance group, said he was negotiating to sell 51 per cent of the group's share capital to a broad grouping comprising the Zurich Versicherungs Gesellschaft, German industrial companies and, if possible, German banks.

Talks with these potential partners were well advanced and a final agreement should be reached by tomorrow, the deadline set by the Herstatt settlement judge for payment into the creditors' fund, he said in Cologne yesterday.

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The service is a separately managed section of the Manpower Services Commission specializing in senior posts.

While demand for middle level managers is shrinking, executive recruitment consultants report rising opportunities for outstanding executives with proven management records.

**Bahrain buys TriStars**

Gulf Air announced in Bahrain that it had signed a contract with Lockheed of the United States to buy two extended-range TriStar airliners early in 1976. Arrangements are being made for two more to be delivered later. If added, Gulf Air is owned by Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

**U.S. Chrysler restart**

Chrysler Corporation is to resume partial production of Plymouth Valiants and Dodge Dart at its assembly plant in Newark, Delaware, on January 6. About 1,500 of the unit's 3,200 workers, who were laid off at the plant in mid-November, will return to work on the start-up date, it added.

**Krueger and record**

Sales of South African Krueger-lands reached a record level in November as the bullion price soared. A total of 637,000 coins was sold compared with 398,175 in October, according to figures issued by the chamber of mines.

**Worker-directors study**

A Green Paper containing European Commission proposals for worker participation in running companies is expected early next year. Mr Jack Peel, head of industrial relations in the commission's social affairs department, said in Bradford

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Export Credit Guarantee Department's performance

From Mr C. G. Whitehead

Sir, Recently your Journal, and your competitors, have been carrying advertisements from the Export Credit Guarantee Department. However, despite their great value to exporters and their many claims to efficiency, I would suggest that they lose this country many potential orders through great delays experienced when applications are made by exporters for "cover" against news "names". I would suggest that my company's experience can be duplicated many times and I would instance three examples.

One nine months ago I was negotiating with a potential buyer who had always shown preference for German manufacturers. Some eight weeks after my initial approach to the Department for "cover" on this account I was advised that they were only "good" for payment by Confirmation and Irrevocable L/Cs.

Knowing the owners personally I protested vigorously to the Department and one week later I was advised that they would give me "cover" to trade to a maximum of £5,000 on D/A terms. Again I protested, stating that this sum was quite ridiculous in view of the size of the order and the quality of the company concerned. Some 7-10 days later I received full "cover" to the figure required on D/A terms. Thus it took almost 12 weeks to obtain suitable "cover".

Yours truly,  
C. G. WHITEHEAD,  
2 Garden Close,  
Banstead,  
Surrey.

**Safeguarding holidaymakers' cash**

From Mr R. A. Pycroft

Sir, The comments of Mr Neville Roberts (Letters, December 2) about plans to safeguard holidaymakers' money should be welcomed by all responsible people in the travel industry; in particular, his preference for a trust account system.

I cannot resist pointing out to Mr Roberts that Jetset, which has announced a programme of over one thousand transatlantic advance booking charter flights during 1975, has introduced such a scheme and is so far the only financially stable companies with adequate resources.

They could, if applied universally, lead to a further widening out in the travel industry and ensure that only companies with a sound financial base are able to engage in major travel operations.

Yours faithfully,  
MYLES J. WHITE,  
Principal assistant,  
Pensions & Social Service  
General & Municipal  
Union,  
Thorne House, Ruxley R  
Claygate, Esher, Surrey.

### Unions and final salary pension schemes

From Mr M. J. White

Sir, The Cottage-by-the-Sea must be a long way from real world! Is Mr P. J. S. Brax (Letters, December 3) unaware that "final salary" pension schemes are avidly sought by trade unions?

In the case of manual work a "final pensionable salary" based on the average of earnings in the best three consecutive years in the last 10 years of service takes care of Brooks's worry.

Furthermore, trade unions often protect the wage rates long serving employees who are obliged by age or failing health to accept less demanding work in the closing years of their service. Some "final salary" schemes have such protection built in.

In a good scheme the "salary" formula is more a safeguard in the calculate early retirement, particularly for prospective pensioners. It is reckoned for the purpose — nothing in this is perfect and remember good "final salary" schemes are course my senior and serving colleagues entitled to pensions greater my own.

But when I consider the sureties to which they are subject they are welcome to any advantage they enjoy over own pension prospects.

It is that (assuming does not sweep us all my colleagues and I will be to maintain in retirement to that prior to retirement)

I have no dependants may die before I reach payable age. Does Mr Brooks believe that only this method ensures that this is a hidden injustice? As far as know the pound sterling negotiable in the other and my colleagues are to any advantage that accrue to them by my departure — if the Treasury not get there first!

Is Mr Brooks serious guessing that "money or average salary" have schemes over "final salary"? They in no way need of keeping entitlements abreast with in pre-retirement years faithfully,

MYLES J. WHITE,  
Principal assistant,  
Pensions & Social Service  
General & Municipal  
Union,

Thorne House, Ruxley R  
Claygate, Esher, Surrey.

## INTERIM STATEMENT

### Racial profit growth continues

**COMPARATIVE FIGURES**

	1974	1973	1972	1971	*1959
£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Turnover	13,446	10,945	7,765	4,910	462
Profit before tax	801	655	502	338	57
Total Net Assets	3,560	3,019	2,494	1,469	270

\*First year as a public company

William Boulton (Holdings) Limited, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire.

the half-year ended 30th September 1974 amounted to £2,827,000 (1973 £1,928,000), an increase of 46.5%.

Taxation for the half-year is estimated

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Trafalgar House answers the sceptics

**Trafalgar House Investments' rise in net revenue last year totalled everything to a £3.4m on ship sales. What in the stock market's eye, however, was the director's profit of a pre-tax profit in current year—excluding the cost of land sales and ship sales of not less than £1.5m. That, and the fact the liquid position could worse, provides some caution for a 2% rise on 27%.**

**Trafalgar has reversed the entries incorporating the property revaluation and revised net worth now at £66m or 56p a share. Borrowings, meantime, £8m higher at £193m, but bank borrowings have come by over £7m during the year. That relatively gearing will be further increased by the £5m proceeds of the Stormont sale and the insurance Cunard Ambassador.**

**Its commitments will total to over £40m; hardly peanuts, but it is apparently funded in close to its borrowing.**

**On the trading front are still making substantial unquoted losses, a sum of £1m has been made against land and buildings held under current and the house-building remained in the black in one half and is improving.**

**Impetus, then, is in the going and contracting business at present and Trafalgar is particularly confident about its ability to weather the storm.**

**It operates in a number of unfashionable areas, it merit of a low working requirement and on a purchasing power basis a ratio cannot be much more. But the shares are void of risk and a yield per cent may not be a solid prop in an uneasy**

**1973-74 (1972-73)  
interim £32.3m  
profits £19.6m (£18.8m)  
per share 11.8p (11.3p)  
id gross 3.76p (3.36p)**

## HSBC undesirable reaction

**Berger and Goschalk's proposal to cease trading from 23, the number of in the City has diminished to 10 to 15 over the past three years. This development is remarkable. Where once six made a book in any share, there are now only three, some only two. The range of quoted is inevitably reduced. And particularly the situation is exacerbated as it has been times number in recent by jobbers' nerves as by heavy marking it can become difficult at all at anything but prohibitive price. At such a vaunted flexibility of London market seems set into rigor mortis.**

**The reasons which induced London jobbers to trade, Berger and Goschalk's are mundane, but less threatening to the market for that, no years of "more or less" have above latest reported profits, showed a drop from £17,000 pre-tax—the**

**£17,000 pre-tax—the**

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Foreign Exchange

## Pound advances 55 points

The dollar closed widely lower in European currency markets yesterday as Euro-dollar interest rates declined by up to 1 percentage point following the cut in the United States discount rate by two Federal Reserve banks.

However, the United States currency showed some late stability after First National Bank of Chicago held its prime rate unchanged at 10.25 per cent.

Sterling advanced 35 points, to \$2.353 against the dollar. British third-quarter payments statistics showed an accelerating build-up in international exchange reserves held in sterling. The pound's effective rate worsened from 20.5 to 20.5 per cent.

The dollar dropped to 2.4655-75 against the mark from 2.4770-90 on Friday and to 2.6410-40 against the Swiss franc (2.6380-630). However, it posted a sharp loss at 4.5200-40 against the French franc (4.6080-6110). London dealers detected large sales of dollars over the session from French commercial banks.

## Spot Position of Sterling

Market Rates	Mark-rates
New York	2.4655-75
Montreal	2.4655-75
Brussels	2.6410-40
Copenhagen	2.4655-75
London	2.4655-75
Paris	4.5200-40
Stockholm	2.4655-75
Tokyo	2.4655-75
Zurich	2.6410-40
Effects of re-opening since Dec 21, 1974 up 8.1 per cent.	

## Forward Levels

Month	January	February
New York	2.4655-75	2.4655-75
Montreal	2.4655-75	2.4655-75
Brussels	2.6410-40	2.6410-40
Copenhagen	2.4655-75	2.4655-75
London	2.4655-75	2.4655-75
Paris	4.5200-40	4.5200-40
Stockholm	2.4655-75	2.4655-75
Tokyo	2.4655-75	2.4655-75
Zurich	2.6410-40	2.6410-40
Effects of re-opening since Dec 21, 1974 up 8.1 per cent.		

## Shortage of credit

In direct contrast to last week's surpluses, credit proved in short supply yesterday, and the Bank of England found it necessary to draw on its large reserves to meet out the shortage by purchases of Treasury bills directly from the houses.

The day had started in promising fashion, with rates slipping from the opening 1 or 10 per cent to around 3 per cent before mid-morning. When the market opened, overall shortage started to appear.

After touching 11 or even 11 per cent at some points, rates returned at the close to between 7 and 10 per cent.

## Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 12½%		
Last changed Nov 29 7½%		
Cleared Bills Rate 12½%		
Discount Rate 12½%		
Overnight Open 12½%		
Week Fixed 10-10½%		
Treasury Bills 10½%		
2 months 10½%		
3 months 10½%		
4 months 10½%		
5 months 10½%		
6 months 10½%		
7 months 10½%		
8 months 10½%		
9 months 10½%		
10 months 10½%		
11 months 10½%		
12 months 10½%		
13 months 10½%		
Secondary Mat. 12½% Rate*		
1 month 11½-12½%		
2 months 12½-13½%		
3 months 13½-14½%		
4 months 13½-14½%		
5 months 13½-14½%		
6 months 13½-14½%		
7 months 13½-14½%		
8 months 13½-14½%		
9 months 13½-14½%		
10 months 13½-14½%		
11 months 13½-14½%		
12 months 13½-14½%		
13 months 13½-14½%		
Prime Bank Bills 10½% - Trade Dis.**		
2 months 12½-13½%		
3 months 13½-14½%		
4 months 13½-14½%		
5 months 13½-14½%		
6 months 13½-14½%		
7 months 13½-14½%		
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10 months 13½-14½%		
11 months 13½-14½%		
12 months 13½-14½%		
13 months 13½-14½%		
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9 months 13½-14½%		
10 months 13½-14½%		
11 months 13½-14½%		
12 months 13½-14½%		
13 months 13½-14½%		
Levered Authority Bonds		
1 month 11½-12½%		
2 months 12½-13½%		
3 months 13½-14½%		
4 months 13½-14½%		
5 months 13½-14½%		
6 months 13½-14½%		
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Levered Authority Bonds		
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4 months 13½-14½%		
5 months 13½-14½%		
6 months 13½-14½%		
7 months 13½-14½%		

or Really Discerning Drinkers

# HIGH & DRY

## Really Dry Gin

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## Stock Exchange Prices

## Dull start to account

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Began Dec 9. Dealings End Dec 23. § Contango Day, Dec 24. Settlement Day, Jan 7.  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

# **SAVILLS**

## **INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY**

20 Grosvenor Hill · Berkeley Sq · London W1X 0HQ  
Telephone 01-499 8644 · Telex 263796

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8.5 ..

# Christie's

8 King Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 6QT. Tel: (01) 839 9060 Telex: 916429 Telegrams: CHRISTIART London S.W.1.



Wooded river landscape, by Wouter Knijff, signed with monogram. On panel, circular diam. 12in. To be sold on Friday, December 13th.

**TODAY**  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10th  
Old Master Drawings. Catalogue 25p post paid.

**TODAY**  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10th  
English, Foreign and Ancient Coins, Orders and Decorations. Catalogue (1 plate) 25p post paid.

**TODAY**  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10th  
at 10.30 a.m.  
Dolls, Musical Boxes and Talking Machines. Catalogue 25p post paid.

**TOMORROW**  
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11th  
at 10.30 a.m.  
Important Jewels. The Properties of Sir Christopher R. P. Beauchamp, Bt., Lady May Abel Smith and others. Catalogue (17 plates) 35p post paid.

**TOMORROW**  
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11th  
at 10.30 a.m.  
Important Jewels. The Properties of Sir Christopher R. P. Beauchamp, Bt., Lady May Abel Smith and others. Catalogue (17 plates) 35p post paid.

Edinburgh Office : 48 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7HH. Tel.: (031) 225 4757

## at Phillips

Today, Dec 10, 11 a.m. Good English, Continental Furniture, Works of Art, Carpets.

Today, Dec. 10, 2 p.m. Art Nouveau and Decorative Arts.

Today, Dec. 10, 2 p.m. Books, MSS., Maps, Postcards.

Wed., Dec. 11, 11 a.m. Ceramics and Glass.

Thur., Dec. 12, 10 a.m. Furniture, etc., at Marylebone.

Thur., Dec. 12, 11 a.m. Musical Instruments. Cat. 30p.

Thur., Dec. 12, noon Pot Lids, Fairings, Goss.

Fri., Dec. 13, 11 a.m. Silver and Plated Ware.

Mon., Dec. 16, 11 a.m. Antique & Decorative Furniture, Works of Art, Carpets.

Mon., Dec. 16, 2 p.m. Selected Pictures of the 20th Century.

Tues., Dec. 17, 2 p.m. Good English, Continental Furniture, Works of Art, Carpets.

Tues., Dec. 17, 11 a.m. Jewellery. Cat. 35p by post.

Phillips in Knowle: Dec. 11 Pictures, Books, Pot Lids. The Old House, Kewle, W. Midlands. Tel: 056 48 613.

View 2 days prior and Cars. 25p by post unless stated.

Phillips the Auction People since 1796.

7 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London W1Y 0AS Tel: 01-499 8541

## Harrods Estate Offices

### AUCTION GALLERIES

Wednesday the 11th of December at 10 a.m.  
Antique and Modern furniture.

Thursday the 12th of December at 10 a.m.  
Fine Persian Rugs and carpets.  
Objects of Art, Porcelain and Glass.

Thursday the 12th of December at 2.30 p.m.  
Scientific, Illustrated and other Books.

Friday the 13th of December at 10 a.m.  
Secondary Sale.  
Catalogues 15p

from Galleries or Head Office, 1 Hans Road, S.W.3.  
ARUNDEL TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.13.  
(Tel: 01-748 2739)

Our January Sales: The 8th, 9th & 10th  
and the 22nd, 23rd & 24th. Viewing 2 days prior.  
Catalogues 25p by post.

### LAND FOR SALE

#### LEGAL NOTICES

**WESTCOTT, SURREY**  
80 acres Prime Pasture land,  
mostly small 2-bedroom houses,  
thousands of National Trust  
acres near Heath Row. It's an  
area of outstanding natural  
beauty. yet 26 miles from  
London. £40,000

Ring 491 2885 from  
11 a.m.-5.30 p.m.

### EDUCATIONAL

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON**  
**GRANTS FOR RESEARCH**

Applications are invited from  
members of the University and  
the Schools of the University  
for grants from the Central Research Fund to assist  
research work in the University  
and for the provision of special  
material and equipment for  
teaching and research purposes.  
Applications must  
be made by 15 December 1974.  
Forms of application and further  
details may be obtained from  
the Secretary to the Central  
Research Fund, University of  
the Queen's House, London  
WC1E 7HU.

**LEGAL NOTICES**  
Also on page 25

The Master of SHIRIMPAN  
SEPARATES Limited and in the  
Matter of: SHIRIMPAN  
Limited v. A. E. NUNN  
(Voluntary Liquidator).  
Notice is hereby given pursuant  
to section 14(2) of the  
Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING  
of the MEMBERS of the above-  
mentioned Company will be held  
on Tuesday the 10th December  
1974 at 11 a.m. at the  
offices of W. H. Clegg, Clegg &  
Company, 100 Newgate Street,  
London EC1M 1DA.

1. An order condoning Plaintiff's  
adultery with Herminia Jacobus  
2. An order for the restitution of  
her property and falling  
consequence therefrom  
3. Costs of suit.

4. Alternative relief  
Requesting that if you  
fail to give such notice, judgment  
will be given against you without  
further reference to you.

Dated this 2nd day of December,  
1974.  
M. A. JORDAN,  
Liquidator.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914  
& 1966 in the Kingdom of Great Britain  
No. 27 of 1974 Re J. T. Williams (MALE) of 19 Royal Road,  
Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, liquidator  
made 26 November 1974.  
The date on which the first notice  
of the conduct of the winding  
up was given to the creditors  
and surnames, their addresses and  
descriptions, full names and the names  
and addresses of their solicitors (if any),  
to whom unclaimed debts were made  
known in writing from the said  
liquidator are, personally or by  
other officials, to be given to prove  
their debt or claims at such  
time and place as in default thereto  
they will be excluded from the  
benefit of the law.

Dated this 3rd day of December,  
1974.  
P. MONJACK,  
Liquidator.

In the Matter of ADMINTON Limited  
and in the Matter of Compania  
de Minas de Oro, S.A.  
By Order of the Registrar dated  
10th December 1974, a Committee  
of Inspection has been appointed  
to inspect the offices of the  
Liquidator, Mr. D. A. COPPER,  
Official Receiver, 20 Park Street,  
Croydon CR9 1TX.

In the Matter of ADINTON Limited  
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Official Receiver, 20 Park Street,  
Croydon CR9 1TX.

## GARROD TURNER

19th and 20th December

### ENGLISH & FRENCH FURNITURE.

FINE MARQUETRY LONGCASE CLOCK and carriage clocks.

GOOD GEORGIAN & LATER SILVER.

Paintings, Ceramics & Objects of Virtu.

Illustrated catalogues 30p post free.

50 St. Nicholas Street, Ipswich  
Telephone: 54664/53114

### COUNTRY PROPERTIES

#### REPUTED SMALL MEDIEVAL HALL

Oversloping tree-lined green,  
thriving village 6 miles N.  
Cambridge. 3 bedrooms and  
study. Large beamed sitting  
room with Inglenook. Kitchen  
open to heavily beamed ceiling.  
Bathroom. 2 toilets. 2 Garages.  
Early kept small enclosed  
garden with pond.

Offers over £14,000

PHONE COTTMAN (0964)  
50450, FOR FULL DETAILS  
AFTER 2 p.m.

#### Two 17th Century Cottages

8 miles west of Oxford on edge  
of Chipping Norton. Two  
thatched cottages are built 2 up  
2 down, each comprises fireplace  
and chimney. Both are in need of  
renewal and modernisation. See  
offers £15,000 Freshfield. For  
further details phone Carteret  
(0933) 841387.

#### DEVON

Coastal Village  
This independent bungalow is sit-  
uated in the quiet village of  
Stowey. It is close to schools and  
transport, near Dartmouth and  
comprises 3 bedrooms, lounge,  
dining room, fully elec-  
trified, kitchen, bathroom, 2  
separate w.c.s. There is a  
garage, full electric central  
heating and double glazing.

Magnificent sea views, beau-  
tiful beaches and lovely  
country side.

Now reduced for quick sale  
to £12,500. Write: C. Preston,  
145 Browning Ave., Pauls  
Grove, Portsmouth, Hants, or  
phone 01 203 4023

#### WILTSHIRE VILLAGE

7 miles from M4. Kitchen/  
lounge, 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom,  
1 single bedroom. Garage. £20,000.  
Offer: £18,000. Immediate possession.

Ring Calne 813191

#### COMFORTABLE CHELSEA HOUSE

Lovely family home on 6  
m. plot. 2 bed. 2 bath. 2 rec.  
2 fitted wardrobes. 2 rec.  
option rooms, 1 on 1st floor.  
Small roof garden. Bathrom.  
w.c. on ground floor. Large  
kitchen/larder. Central heating.  
Garage. 2 storeys. 2 garages.  
All Sales commence at 11 a.m.  
Sales on view two days prior.

#### LONDON AND SUBURBAN

#### HEMEL HEMPSTEAD

Commodious modern de-  
tached house in lovely Hemel.  
Convenient to schools and  
shops. 4 bedrooms, 3 reception  
rooms, large kitchen, central  
heating, garage. 2 storeys. 2 garages.  
Offers over £20,000

01 203 4023

#### CLOUDBECK TERRACE, S.W.2

Large 3 bed. 2 bath. 2 rec.  
kitchen/larder. Garage. Offers  
over £25,000

622 0895 till 8 p.m.

#### CHESTERFIELD, DERBYSHIRE

Large 3 bed. 2 bath. 2 rec.  
kitchen/larder. Garage. Offers  
over £25,000

622 0895 till 8 p.m.

#### LONDON FLATS

Large 2 bed. 2 bath. 2 rec.  
kitchen/larder. Garage. Offers  
over £25,000

622 0895 till 8 p.m.

#### LONDON AND SUBURBAN

Large 2 bed. 2 bath. 2 rec.  
kitchen/larder. Garage. Offers  
over £25,000

622 0895 till 8 p.m.

#### PEACEHAVEN, 2 MILES BRIGHTON

Modern flat with bal-  
cony. Garage. £20,000. Tel: 0223 50695

01 203 7285

#### LONDON AND SUBURBAN

Large 2 bed. 2 bath. 2 rec.  
kitchen/larder. Garage. Offers  
over £25,000

622 0895 till 8 p.m.

#### INDIVIDUAL BUILDING PLOTS

For Sale at Selsdon,

near Croydon

5 delightful plots with planning permission on each

for a large detached house.

Main drainage and services available.

Average plot size 65ft. frontage, 180ft deep.

Existing private road frontage.

Prices from £14,400 depending on plot.

Write: Mr K. A. White, Provost Estates Ltd.,

Bury Street, Ruislip, Middlesex.

01-584 8517

# This week at Sotheby's

There are now regular Wednesday evening openings at New Bond Street from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.; for clients to view the current sales, obtain estimates and place bids only.

Every Wednesday except Christmas Day and New Year's Day.  
Art At Auction 1973-4, The Year at Sotheby Parke-Bernet,  
is now available from bookshops, price £8, or direct from Sotheby Parke-Bernet Publications,  
36 Dover Street, London W1X 3RB, price £8.50 post paid.

Thursday, 12th December, at 11 a.m.  
at New Bond St.  
Important English and Foreign Silver

including the properties of the late Galfry William Gatacre (sold by order of the Executors), and other owners. Cat. (22 plates) 35p

Thursday, 12th December, and the following day,  
at 1 p.m., at Chancery Lane  
Printed Books Including Law Books

including the properties of His Grace Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, Mrs. E. R. Dutton, and other owners. Cat. (25 plates) 25p

Thursday, 12th December, at 2.30 p.m.,  
at New Bond St.  
European Works of Art and Malofica

Cat. (147 plates, 1 in colour) £1.25

Friday, 13th December, at 10.30 a.m.,

## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

**TALIAN FAMILY** require married couple, 21 years old, housekeepers, experience of car driving. The family will spend the first part of the year in the mountains so naturally are referred. Highest rate £521 M. Tel. 01-302121.

**H. DIPLOMATIC FAMILY** for West Africa, returning soon, child 2 years old. Look after 2 boys & 1 girl. Write giving full personal info. Tel. 01-302121. Tel. 01-302121.

**NETTE HAMPTON**—ad 1, 21 years old, unattached female, exchange in Country. Kartie Friday night, Monday noon, post supplied. Experience essential. Tel. 01-302121.

**RE TO GO XMAS?** 2 students help country holiday. Tel. 01-302121.

**IR BUREAU PICCADILLY** 77 Regent St. W1. 030 0757. 45 now available for London. Tel. 01-302121.

**ADS AT ST MORTZ** early January to 21st. Tel. 01-302121.

**SEATED POSITION** offered by the undersigned.

**MANNY/GOVERNESS** 30 required for luxurious home. 2 girls, 10 and 12. Long period. Advertised. Tel. 01-302121.

**IT SENIOR POSITION** for general part of Secret appointments. Tel. 01-302121.

**WANT SUPER JOB, fare and expenses** Tel. 01-302121.

**EXPERIENCED BUSINESS PERSON** prepared to travel. Tel. 01-302121.

**REQUIRED**

**DOMESTIC STAFF**, Resident post. Tel. 01-302121.

**PUBLIC NOTICES**

**1. LAND REGISTRY** 1974 IDENTIFIED. New Certificate of Title to those described in the above. Details concerning the missing certificate should be sent to Land Registry Office, London.

**OTTON DISTRICT LAND REGISTRY** Certificate to Messrs. R. & J. C. Marshall, 100 High Street, Bordon, Hants. Tel. 0705 221111.

**RECEIVED** Title No. 88/2. Brent Road, London. S.E.18.

**RECEIVED** Title No. 88/2. Marshall, Tel. 0705 221111.

**FROM DISTRICT LAND REGISTRY** Certificate to Messrs. R. & J. C. Marshall, 100 High Street, Bordon, Hants. Tel. 0705 221111.

**RECEIVED** Title No. 88/2. Shrubland, London. S.E.18.

**RECEIVED** Title No. 88/2. Arundel Street, London. S.E.1.

**RECEIVED** Title







To place an advertisement in any of these categories tel.: 01-837 3311

(Manchester office: 061 834 1234)

Appointments Vacant 8 and 19  
Business Services 22  
Business Notices Sale 22  
Christmas Gift Guide 26  
Domestic Situations 22  
Entertainments 24 and 25  
Legal Notices 24 and 25  
Motor Cars 26  
Professional Notices 22  
Property 23  
Pubs' Notices 22  
Surreys 24  
Sales and Wants 24  
Sports and General 25 and 27  
Appointments 25  
Entertainments 25  
Situations Wanted 27

Box No. replies should be addressed to:

The Times

New Printing House Square,  
London WC1X 8EZ

Deadlines for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for pre-printed advertisements) is 12.30 p.m. on Friday for the following week. For Monday's issue the deadline is 10 a.m. on Friday. A Stop Notice slip may be sent to the Times. On any subsequent question regarding the cancellation, this notice will be accepted.

**PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.** We do not accept responsibility for errors in advertisements. Send ours carefully checked and proof read. If you receive any correspondence or advertisements that you consider are handled each day by the Royal Mail, we would like to know if you check your ad. and if you spot any error, report it to the appropriate department immediately by telephoning 01-837 3311 or 7100. We respect that we can't be held responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

"Here the fortitude of God's people commands and remoulding us to His image."—Revelation 14: 12 N.E.B.

BIRTHS

**ABBEY.**—On December 5th, to Barry and Barbara—*John*, 10 New Phoebe.

**ATKIN.**—On Dec. 7th, in Christ Church, London, *Jane*, 26, to Michael and *Karen*.

**BRETT.**—On December 7th at Bromsgrove Hospital, Worcester, *Charles Brett*, 4, son of *Aubrey Francis Brett*.

**COWARD.**—On Dec. 7th, in *John*, 36, and *Georgina*, 36, to *Charles*.

**DEAKIN.**—On December 7th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to *John*, 34, and *Roger*, 3, son.

**DIXON.**—On December 7th, to *Barbara*—*a son*, *Matthew John*, 10, a brother for *Emma* and *Carole*.

**DONALDSON.**—On 8th December, to *John*, 26, and *Pauline*, 26, *Alan Donaldson*, a daughter.

**EUSTON.**—On December 8th, at Paddington, to *Clare* and *James*, 3, daughter.

**HENRY.**—On December 8th, at the Westminster Hospital, *Eric*, 10, to *Susan* and *Stuart*, and *Isabel Houghton*, daughter.

**KENNELL.**—On December 8th, at the Northgate General Hospital, Gloucester, to *John*, 36, and *David*, 10, son.

**LAYTE.**—On December 8th, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to *John*, 36, and *Caroline*, 30, son.

**LEATHART.**—On December 8th, at the Middlesex Hospital, W.1, to *John*, 36, and *Editha*, 36, and *Jane*, 16, daughter.

**LEWIS.**—*John Lewis*, 70, died at his home, 10 Grosvenor Gardens, Belgravia, London, on December 8th.

**MITCHELL-HINES.**—On Sunday, 8th December, 1974, to Charles.

**PATTERSON.**—On 8th Dec., at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Ham, to *John*, 36, and *Patricia*, 36, a son, *Christopher*.

**REED.**—On December 8th, to *Colin*, 23, and *Elizabeth*, 23, son of *Colin* and *Elizabeth*.

**WHITELOW.**—On December 8th, all three babies born to *Stephen Williams* and *Lady Lithgow*.

**MITCHELL-HINES.**—On Sunday, 8th December, 1974, to Charles.

**PATTERSON.**—On 8th Dec., at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Ham, to *John*, 36, and *Patricia*, 36, a son, *Christopher*.

**REED.**—On December 8th, to *Colin*, 23, and *Elizabeth*, 23, son of *Colin* and *Elizabeth*.

**WHITELOW.**—On December 8th, to *Stephen Williams* and *Lady Lithgow*.

**WRIGHT.**—On December 8th, to *John*, 36, and *Barbara*, 36, a daughter.

**WILLIAMS.**—On December 1st, to *Robert George Phillip Walker*, a brother for *Carolynne* and *Robert*.

**WILSON.**—On December 8th, to *Tessie*, 16, and *Barry James*, 17, sons of *John* and *Andrew Wilson*—a son, *Barney*.

**BIRTHDAYS**

**ANNA.**—Happy Birthday, *Love Stephen*.

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